

ARMY



NAVY

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REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.

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I recommend Capt. Lemon as an honorable and
successful practitioner. - S. A. HUNTER, M.C.,
4th Cong. Dis., Ill., late Major-Gen. U. S. V.

Proposals for Supplies.

NAVY PAY OFFICE,
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 18, 1876.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND ENDORSED ON
envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised,"
will be received at this office until 12 o'clock,
15th August, for the following supplies of the
best quality to be delivered within 15 days from
date of order, free of expense, at the Navy Yard,
New York:

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
10,000 gallons best quality winter strained Lard
Oil, in well coopered barrels of about forty gal-
lons each, to be delivered to the Navigation Of-
ficer at the New York Navy Yard, subject to his
inspection, but not to be accepted and paid for
until it shall have passed a comparative test with
the best Lard Oil used in the U. S. Lighthouse
Service.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids
that may not be deemed advantageous to the
Government.

Responsible security required for the prompt
and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within
the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and
bids opened at the hour above-named, when par-
ties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTLER,
Pay Director, U. S. Navy.

Proposals for Supplies.

NAVY PAY OFFICE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 24, 1876.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND ENDORSED ON
envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised,"
will be received at this office until 12 o'clock,
19th August next, for the following supplies, of
the best quality, to be delivered free of expense
at the Navy Yard, New York, subject to the
usual inspection, for the use of the Navy. The
coal to be delivered in such quantities and at
such times as the Commandant of said Navy
Yard may designate, and will be paid for at the
weight of the Navy Yard scales. Viz.:
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING
3,000 tons steamer Anthracite Coal.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids
that may not be deemed advantageous to the
Government.

Responsible security required for the prompt
and faithful delivery within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office,
and bids opened at the hour above named, when
parties interested are required to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTLER,
Pay Director, U. S. Navy.

Proposals for Manila Hemp

NAVY PAY OFFICE,
21 KILBY STREET, BOSTON, July 24, 1876.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND ENDORSED
on envelope "Proposals for Manila Hemp," will be re-
ceived at this office until MONDAY, August 21,
at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing fifty tons, of
2340 pounds per ton, of MANILA HEMP, at the
Charlestown Navy Yard, subject thereto to the
usual inspection and Government tests.

Samples of the quality required can be seen at
the Commandant's Office at the said Navy Yard,
where all information can be obtained.
Two satisfactory securities must accompany the
bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the
order if accepted.

The price of the Hemp offered must include its
delivery at the Charlestown Navy Yard. All
Hemp rejected must be removed at the risk and
expense of the bidder, and it will be at his risk
until removed.

CHARLES W. ABBOT,
Pay Director U. S. Navy.

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are generally neglected by per-
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corrects the stooping posture so
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degree of strength to the muscles supporting the spinal column.
To those who are afflicted with dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous
debility, weakness of the chest, lung and liver complaints, etc.,
it may be used with the most gratifying results. It is gradu-
ated to the use of the strongest man or the weakest child;
it is admirably adapted to the use of invalids and convalescents,
where gentle exercise is desirable. To ladies and children
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character. It is highly recommended by leading physicians
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gun from bursting or producing a recoil.

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J. Donald Cameron, Secretary of War.

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Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Colonel Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Bonét, Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.

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Headquarters, in the field.
Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
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Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.
First Lieutenant John S. Loud, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A. G.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.

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Headquarters, New Orleans, La.
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Major Henry C. Wood, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.
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First Lieut. J. A. Haughey, 21st Inf.

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Columbus, Bk., O., 3d Lt. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf.
Newport Ekt., Ky., 1st Lt. J. A. Haughey, 21st Inf.
Washington, D. C., 519 7th st., Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th Art.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 65, H. Q. A., July 23, 1876.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN Act to provide for the construction of military posts on the Yellowstone and Musselshell Rivers.
Approved July 22, 1876.

G. O. 68, H. Q. A., July 25, 1876.

The following orders, received from the War Department, are promulgated for the guidance of all concerned:

I. The whole subject of National Cemeteries is hereby placed under the Q. M. General. The records, etc., pertaining to that subject, heretofore kept in the

office of the Secretary of War, will be turned over to the Quartermaster General.

II. The annual inspections of National Cemeteries required by law will be made by officers of the Inspector-General's Department in the course of their tours of inspection.

S. O., W. D., July 25, 1876.

Prof. Robert W. Weir, N. A., Department of Drawing, U. S. Mil. Academy, having served faithfully until he is over sixty-two years of age—embracing more than forty-two years faithful and efficient service in the Department of Drawing—is, by direction of the President, hereby retired from active service, in conformity with sections 1333 and 1244, Revised Statutes.

G. O. 24, DEPT. ARIZONA, July 6, 1876.

The following letter is published:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1876.

SIR: Referring to your endorsement of the 17th ult., forwarding communication from the commanding officer Camp McDowell, relative to the proper salute to be given by guards in charge of prisoners at work; I have the honor to inform you the General of the Army decides that they should not salute as sentinels on post, but as "sergeants," that is, by bringing the left hand up to the rifle at height of the right shoulder. (Par. 112, revised Infantry Tactics.)

Very respectfully, etc.,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. TEXAS, July 14, 1876.

For the information of all concerned, the best target practice of the companies in this Department, for the month of April and May, is hereby announced.

This circular will be read to the companies at the first evening parade after receipt.

APRIL, 1876.

| Distance. | Regiment. | Post. | Company Commanders. | Percent. of Hits. |
|------------|------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 700 yards. | B 25th Inf | Fort Quitman. | Capt. Bentzon. | 20 |
| 450 yards. | B 25th Inf | Fort Quitman. | Capt. Bentzon. | 22 |
| 400 yards. | I 8th Cav. | Ringgold Bks. | Capt. Foster. | 41 |
| 350 yards. | G 8th Cav. | Ringgold Bks. | Capt. Fletcher. | 41 |
| 300 yards. | C 8th Cav. | Ringgold Bks. | Capt. Chilson. | 63 |
| 250 yards. | H 24th Inf | Fort Brown. | Capt. Gilmore. | 76 |
| 200 yards. | H 11th Inf | Fort Concho. | Capt. Gilbreath. | 88 |
| 150 yards. | L 10th Cav | Fort Concho. | Capt. Little. | 89 |
| 100 yards. | I 25th Inf | Fort Davis. | Capt. Lawson. | 73 |
| 50 yards. | I 25th Inf | Fort Davis. | Capt. Lawson. | 81 |
| | | | | 90 |

All the companies practiced during April except those at Fort Duncan.

MAY, 1876.

| Distance. | Regiment. | Post. | Company Commanders. | Percent. of Hits. |
|------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 800 yards. | B 25th Inf | Fort Quitman. | Capt. Bentzon. | 39 |
| 750 yards. | B 25th Inf | Fort Quitman. | Capt. Bentzon. | 39 |
| 450 yards. | I 24th Inf | Ringgold Bks. | Capt. Armstrong. | 44 |
| 400 yards. | G 24th Inf | Ringgold Bks. | Capt. Johnson. | 46 |
| 300 yards. | K 11th Inf | Ft. Richardson. | Capt. Jackson. | 72 |
| 250 yards. | K 11th Inf | Ft. Richardson. | Capt. Jackson. | 83 |
| 200 yards. | C 11th Inf | Fort Brown. | Capt. Sanderson. | 86 |
| 150 yards. | I 25th Inf | Fort Davis. | Capt. Lawson. | 80 |
| 100 yards. | I 25th Inf | Fort Davis. | Capt. Lawson. | 85 |
| 50 yards. | I 25th Inf | Fort Davis. | Capt. Lawson. | 94 |

All the companies in the Department practiced during May, except those at Fort Duncan and in the field.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. TEXAS, July 19, 1876.

Hereafter when an officer serving in this Department is granted a leave of absence he will, on the day he takes advantage of it, report the fact to these Headquarters and also his address, monthly, while so absent.

No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on Saturday, July 22, 1876.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Upon being relieved by Hosp. Stew. R. Garrard, will proceed to Fort Stevenson for duty (S. O. 85, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. T. A. Cunningham is assigned to duty at Fort Rice, D. T., to relieve A. Surg. B. D. Taylor, of that post (S. O. 83, D. D.).

A. Surg. S. M. Horton will report to the Com. Gen. Mil. Div. Atlantic for assignment to duty. A. Surg. J. C. Worthington is relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. Atlantic, and will report to the C. O. Dept. of Arizona for assignment to duty (S. O. July 25, W. D.).

A. A. Surg. C. C. Gordon, assigned to duty at Fort Garland, Col. (S. O. 60, D. N. M.).

DETACHED SERVICE.

Upon being relieved by A. A. Surg. Cunningham, A. Surg. B. D. Taylor will proceed to the mouth of Big Horn River, M. T., and report to Gen. Terry, for duty with his command (S. O. 85, D. D.).

A. Surg. W. G. Spencer member G. C.-M. Raleigh, N. C., July 20 (S. O. 98, D. S.).

A. A. Surg. I. W. Scott will proceed to Lewisburg, La., for the purpose of making arrangements to provide the camp of the 13th Infantry with a medical officer during the coming summer (S. O. 135, D. G.).

During the temporary absence of Major J. A. Potter, Q. M., Capt. A. J. McGonigle, A. Q. M., will act as Chief Q. M. of the Dept. (S. O. 135, D. G.).

A. Surg. J. O. Skinner, member G. C.-M. Yorkville, S. C., July 25 (S. O. 99, D. S.).

Major B. C. Card, Q. M. Dept., will repair at once to Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Mo., on public business, and, on completion thereof, will return to his station in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 85, D. D.).

Major W. B. Hughes, Q. M. Dept., will repair to these Hdqrs. for temporary duty as A. C. Q. M. of the Dept. (S. O. 85, D. D.).

A. Surg. L. Y. Loring, J. A. G. C.-M. Camp Lowell, A. T., vice Lieut. Kingsbury, relieved (S. O. 84, D. A.).

Surg. D. L. Magruder, Major J. P. Martin, A. Adjt.-Gen., and Major W. M. Maynard, P. D., members G. C.-M. Fort Whipple, A. T., July 6 (S. O. 83, D. A.).

Cpts. W. A. Elderkin, C. S., and A. L. Varney, Ord. Dept., members G. C.-M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 20 (S. O. 148, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. B. L. Holt, M. D., will proceed at once to Fort Sanders, W. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for temporary duty during the absence of Surg. Clements (S. O. 98, D. P.).

During the absence of A. A. Surg. B. L. Holt, M. D., Surg. J. F. Randolph will take charge of Medical supplies, and care for the sick at Camp at Cheyenne Depot (S. O. 98, D. P.).

Upon being relieved by A. A. Surg. Abbott, Surg. C. C. Byrne, M. D., will proceed to the mouth of the Big Horn River, M. T., and report to Gen. Terry for duty with his command in the field (S. O. 86, D. D.).

Surg. J. F. Randolph, M. D., member G. C.-M. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., July 26 (S. O. 102, D. P.).

Lieut. W. S. Starring, Ord. Dept., to duty at these Hdqrs. and will perform the duties of C. Ord. Officer of the Dept., during the absence of Capt. Dutton (S. O. 106, D. P.).

Surg. J. M. Cuyler, July 21, M. D. of the Division, will inspect the hospitals at the following posts: Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Fort Preble, Portland, Me. (S. O. 137, M. D. A.).

The journeys performed by Capt. G. H. Weeks, A. Q. M., July 27, from Vancouver Depot, W. T., to Portland, Or., and return, on the 3d, 7th, 17th, 23d, and 28th of April; the 3d, 9th, 12th, 20th, and 24th instants, and the 1st, 6th, 9th, 12th, 20th, and 27th instants, under par. 4, S. O. 41, c. s., from these Headquarters, charging him with the duties of the Chief Q. M.—during his absence—are authorized (S. O. 82, D. C.).

The journeys performed by Capt. J. A. Kress, June 29, Ord. Dept., Chief Ord. O., from Vancouver Arsenal to Portland and return, under the provisions of G. O. 25, series of 1874, are authorized (S. O. 84, D. C.).

For the payment of troops to include the muster of June 30, 1876: Major J. H. Eaton, P. D., Chief Paymaster, Fort Vancouver and Vancouver Arsenal, Forts Canby and Stevens; Major J. P. Canby, Forts Walla Walla, Colville, and Lapwai; Major R. H. Towler, Forts Townsend and Wrangel and the post of Sitka, Alaska.

Lieut.-Col. R. Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will inspect the following posts and their garrisons: Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Forts Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; Preble, Portland, Me.; Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Adams, Newport, R. I.; Trumbull, New London, Conn., and also the accounts of disbursing officers stationed at Buffalo, Detroit, and Boston (S. O. 136, M. D. A.).

Capt. C. McClure, Com. of Sub., will report in person to the Commissary Gen. of Subsistence in Washington for consultation (S. O. July 20, W. D.).

Major S. N. Benjamin, A. Adj.-Gen., is a member of Board of Officers convened in Washington by S. O. 126, June 23, 1876, from this office (S. O. July 24, W. D.).

A. Surg. J. V. D. Middleton, M. D., member, A. Surg. J. H. Kinsman, M. D., J. A. G. C.-M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., July 25 (S. O. 87, D. D.).

A. Surg. W. D. Wolverton, M. D., member G. C.-M. Fort Abercrombie, D. T., July 25 (S. O. 87, D. D.).

A. Surg. H. R. Tilton, M. D., July 23, relieved from duty at Fort Sully, and will proceed to the mouth of the Big Horn River, M. T., and report to Brig.-Gen. Terry for duty (S. O. 88, D. D.).

Major G. W. Candee, P. D., to pay garrison at Fort Rice and Co. G, 23d Infantry (S. O. 88, D. D.).

RELIEVED.

A. A. Surg. W. Craig from duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and will report to C. O. Co. D, 4th Artillery, to accompany his command to Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 94, M. D. P.).

Post Chaplain G. W. Simpson, from duty at Fort Sill, I. T. He will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., for duty (S. O. 146, D. M.).

A. Surg. L. Y. Loring, from duty as member of G. C.-M. Camp Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 84, D. A.).

Lieut. A. H. Payson, C. E., from duty as member G. C.-M. West Point, N. Y., and Lieut. J. G. D. Knight, C. E., detailed in his stead (S. O., July 19, W. D.).

Capt. W. H. Heuer from duty under Lieut.-Col. J. Newton, and will report to the C. O. Batt. of Eng., Willet's Point, N. Y., for temporary duty (S. O., July 20, W. D.).

Capt. J. Mercier from duty with the Batt. of Eng., and will report to Lieut.-Col. J. Newton, for duty (S. O., July 20, W. D.).

A. Surg. H. Lippincott from duty in Dept. of Arizona, and will report to the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty to relieve A. Surg. A. C. Girard (S. O., July 21, W. D.)

AWAIT ORDERS.

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Tompkins, Deputy, Q. M. G., will turn over to the Chief Q. M. Dept. of the South all public funds and property for which he is accountable (S. O., July 20, W. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

For two months, A. Surg. H. McEldey (S. O., July 21, W. D.)

For six months, with permission to go beyond sea, A. Surg. A. C. Girard (S. O., July 21, W. D.)

Surg. J. J. Milhan, is extended until Oct. 1 (S. O., July 21, W. D.)

A. Surg. B. G. Semig, 1 month (S. O. 96, M. D. P.)

One month, to Capt. F. H. Phipps, Ord. Dept. (S. O. 136, D. G.)

ASSIGNED.

A. A. Surg. E. J. Abbott, now in St. Paul, Minn., to duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., to relieve Surg. C. C. Byrne (S. O. 86, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. E. P. Lecompte, to duty with the 5th Cavalry in the Dept. of Platte, and will proceed with Co. E of that regiment to that Dept. (S. O. 145, D. M.)

Surg. B. A. Clements, M. D., now at Fort Sanders, W. T., to duty with the Big Horn Expedition, and will proceed to Medicine Bow, W. T., and accompany a detachment of recruits to Fort Fetterman, and thence with the companies of the 5th Cavalry, to the field (S. O. 98, D. P.)

RESIGNED.

The resignation of Surg. J. J. Milhan has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 1, 1876 (S. O., July 21, W. D.)

M. D.—The Laramie (W. T.) *Sentinel* says: "A large reinforcement has been ordered to join General Crook in the field, and Surg. Clements, of Fort Sanders, has received instructions to accompany it, and doubtless, by virtue of his rank, will assume direction of the medical affairs of this important campaign. Surgeon Clements served with great credit during the rebellion, and was breveted lieutenant-colonel. He recently arrived among us and we are sorry to give him up so soon, though his services will no doubt be of greater benefit there than they would be here. Nearly all the troops from Fort Sanders are now well to the front, and in the engagements which have taken place against the Sioux, have behaved admirably. We wish Surgeon Clements a successful trip and a safe return."

O. D.—The Rock Island *Weekly Union*, of July 22, says: "Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Colonel Flagler, Commandant of Rock Island Arsenal, received a telegram from Washington directing him to ship at once, about one car load of ammunition and cavalry equipments to Fort Lincoln, in the northwest corner of Minnesota. A car was secured from the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company, and was promptly loaded with the required material. One week ago yesterday he received a similar telegram about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for two car loads of war material with instructions to forward at once. Col. F. had the cars promptly loaded and, it being his only resort, had them forwarded on the night train, by way of Chicago to St. Paul, in charge of the United States Express Co. The expressage on these two cars from Rock Island to St. Paul cost the Government \$1,200. From St. Paul war supplies are carried by rail to Bismarck, on the Northern Pacific, thence they are taken by wagon to Fort Lincoln, a distance of some twenty miles, where they are transferred to steamboats, carried up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Yellowstone, thence up that stream to the nearest safe point accessible to our frontier Army. Among the cavalry equipments shipped Saturday were a number of saddles and bridles manufactured at Rock Island Arsenal, the buckles having been cast from the metallic rims and plugs of unserviceable shells. This arsenal is now the chief point of supply for the Army and the work of inspecting and issuing supplies adds greatly to the duties of the commanding officer."

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 22, 1876:

Company E, 5th Cavalry, from Fort Hays, Kan., to Department of the Platte.

Company F, 5th Cavalry, from Fort Dodge, Kan., to Department of the Platte.

Company H, 5th Cavalry, from Fort Wallace, Kan., to Department of the Platte.

Company L, 5th Cavalry, from Fort Lyon, C. T., to Department of the Platte.

Companies A and D, 5th Infantry, from Fort Reno, I. T., to Department of Dakota.

Company C, 5th Infantry, from Fort Riley, Kan., to Department of Dakota.

Headquarters and Company K, 5th Infantry, from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Department of Dakota.

NOTE.—Send mail for Companies E, F, H, and L, 5th Cavalry, to Fort Laramie, W. T., and Headquarters and Companies A, C, D, and K, 5th Infantry, to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; A, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; C, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; G, San Diego, Cal.; E, L. H. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I, Camp Halleck, Nev.; K, Camp Harney, Or.; M, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, Presidio, Cal.

Detached Service.—Par. 2, S. O. 93, c. s., is so far modified as to direct the C. O. of the Presidio San Francisco, Cal., to send all enlisted men, laundresses and horses of Co. G, by the next steamer to San Diego,

Cal., in charge of Lieut. A. S. Cummins, 4th Artillery (S. O. 94, M. D. P.)

Lieut. T. S. Knox, en route to the station of his company, will report to the C. O., Fort Vancouver, for temporary duty (S. O. 83, D. C.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters, Fort Sanders, W. T.; B, E, Fort D. A. Russell; A, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C, Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; D, Fort Steele, W. T.; F, G, H, L, Fort Ellis, M. T.; I, K, Fort Laramie, W. T.; M, Camp Brown, W. T.

In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

3RD CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, A, D, E, F, G, H, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B, H, L, Fort McPherson, Neb.; C, G, I, Sidney Barracks, Neb.; K, Camp Robinson, Neb.

In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Col. J. J. Reynolds, Capt. A. Moore, members, Lieut. G. A. Drew, Q. M., J. A. of G. C. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., July 26 (S. O. 102, D. P.)

Lieut. A. D. B. Smead, with such men belonging to companies in the field, as may be at his post, will proceed to Medicine Bow, and thence march with recruits to Fort Fetterman to join their companies (S. O. 98, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, A, C, D, F, H, I, K, M, Fort Sill, I. T.; G, L, Fort Reno, I. T.; B, E, Fort Elliott, Tex.; J, Camp Supply, I. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. J. P. Hatch will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report to C. Gen. Dept. of Mo., for assignment to duty (S. O. 73, M. D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, A, B, D, E, Fort Hays, Kas.; C, G, Camp Supply, I. T.; F, Fort Dodge, Kas.; H, Fort Wallace, Kas.; I, Fort Gibson, I. T.; K, Fort Riley, Kas.; L, M, Fort Lyon, C. T.

1, Sioux Campaign. Address via Fort Laramie.

Detached Service.—Major G. A. Gordon, with all the men of his regiment, will immediately proceed to Cheyenne, W. T., and from thence join his regiment in the Department of the Platte (S. O. 145, D. M.)

Lieut. E. D. Thomas, member, G. C. M. Fort Whipple, A. T., July 6 (S. O. 83, D. A.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and B, Camp Lowell, A. T.; C, F, G, M, Camp Grant, A. T.; K, Fort Whipple, A. T.; H, L, Camp Bowie, A. T.; A, D, Camp Apache, A. T.; E, Camp Verde, A. T.; I, Camp McDowell, A. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut. G. L. Scott, member, G. C. M. Fort Whipple, A. T., July 6 (S. O. 83, D. A.)

Relieved.—Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury, from duty as J. A. of G. C. M. Camp Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 84, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. S. Hsley, A. D. C., member, G. C. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kan., July 20 (S. O. 148, D. M.)

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and B, Fort Clark, Texas; C, D, H, I, L, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, E, G, M, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; K, Fort Duncan, Tex.; F, scouting.

Detached Service.—Capt. S. B. M. Young and E. G. Fechet, Board of Officers to examine the horses now at San Antonio, Tex., waiting transportation (S. O. 133, D. T.)

Capt. W. McCleave, A. P. Caraher, and Lieut. O. B. Boyd, members, G. C. M. Fort Clark, Tex., July 24 (S. O. 134, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, to Lieut. G. E. Pond (S. O. 134, D. T.)

Change of Station.—Lieut. H. S. Weeks, now at Fort Clark, Tex., will proceed to Ringgold Barracks, Tex. for duty (S. O. 129, D. T.)

Removed.—The charge of desertion against Private J. Cody, Co. F, proving on examination to be unfounded (S. O. 133, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D, K, L, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G, Fort Garland, C. T.; H, M, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F, Fort Selden, N. M.; A, C, Fort Bayard, N. M.; B, Fort McRae, N. M.

Detached Service.—Upon the arrival of two companies of this regiment at Fort Lyon, C. T., one of them is to be retained at that post and the other will proceed to Fort Wallace, Kan. (S. O. 145, D. M.)

Companies D and L will proceed fully equipped, from Fort Union, N. M., to Fort Lyon, Col., for field service (S. O. 67, D. N. M.)

Co. K will proceed with all company property, to Fort Union, N. M., for duty (S. O. 67, D. N. M.)

Co. E, with Navajo scouts now at Fort Wingate, N. M., will proceed from that post via old Fort Tulerosa and Horse Springs, to Camp on the Headwaters of the Gila, for field service (S. O. 68, D. N. M.)

Horses.—Vet. Surg. R. Van Boskirk will accompany Cos. D and I, to Fort Lyon, Col., for duty to conduct horses for this regiment to Fort Union (S. O. 67, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A, D, F, G, I, L, Fort Coache, Tex.; B, E, Fort Griffin, Tex.; C, K, Fort McKavett, Tex.; M, Fort Stockton, Tex.; H, Ft. Davis, Texas

Detached Service.—Lieut. C. L. Cooper, J. A. of G. C. M. per S. O. 111, vice Lieut. M. M. Maxon, relieved (S. O. 130, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Col. B. H. Grierson (S. O. 130, D. T.)

Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom, extended five months (S. O., July 20, W. D.)

1st ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I.; A, I, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D, Plattburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; L, Fort Independence, Mass

Detached Service.—Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, Jr., member, G. C. M. Fort Wayne, Mich., July 25 (S. O. 137, M. D. A.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, A, C, H, Fort McHenry, Md.; B, Fort Foot, Md.; D, E, Raleigh, N. C.; F, Morgantown, N. C.; G, Charleston, S. C.; I, L, Fort Macon, N. C.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; M, Fort Johnston, N. C.

Detached Service.—Lieuts. J. McGilvray, E. L. Huggins, E. B. Hubbard, W. A. Simpson, members, and Lieut. C. A. Tingle, J. A. of G. C. M. Raleigh, N. C., July 20 (S. O. 98, D. S.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, E, G, I, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; H, A, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; D, H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K, Fort Wood, N. Y.; L, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; M, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.

Detached Service.—Lieut. E. Davis, member, G. C. M. Fort Wayne, Mich., July 25 (S. O. 137, M. D. A.)

Movement of Troops.—Co. E, of this regiment, will take post at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Cos. G and L, of this regiment, will proceed, by rail, to Wichita, Kan., and thence to Fort Reno, I. T., and there take post, relieving Cos. A and D, 5th Infantry, which, when so relieved, will repair without delay to this post. Co. D, of this regiment, will take post at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 149, D. M.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. Horace Brooks.—Headquarters, B, C, F, Presidio, Cal.; K, L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Fort Stevens, Or.; G, M, Sitka, Alaska; H, Point San Jose, Cal.; D, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Minnesota (S. O., July 21, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Lieut. G. H. Paddock, extended one month (S. O. July 25, W. D.)

Change of Station.—Cos. H and D will, on changing stations, exchange company clothing to avoid unnecessary transportation (S. O. 94, M. D. P.)

Lieut. G. L. Anderson, June 29, is authorized to travel from Portland, Oregon, via Tacoma and Port Townsend, en route to Sitka, Alaska (S. O. 84, D. C.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E, F, Charleston, S. C.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, I, L, M, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.; D, Savannah, Ga.; G, H, Fort Brooke, Tampa.

1st INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and G, I, K, D, E, Ft. Randall, D. T.; A, Lower Brule, Ay.; B, Ft. Rice; C, F, H, Fort Sully, D. T.

Detached Service.—Major H. M. Lazelle, Capt. T. M. Tolman, W. N. Tisdall, Lieuts. J. Hamilton, M. Markland, members, G. C. M. Fort Sully, D. T., July 31 (S. O. 87, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B, D, H, I, Fort Atlanta, Ga.; A, Livingston, Ala.; C, Huntsville, Ala.; E, Chattanooga, Tenn.; F, Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; K, Mobile, Ala.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. Falck, Lieuts. C. A. Dempsey, Adj., A. Haines, Jr., members, and Lieut. W. V. Wolfe, J. A. of G. C. M. McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., July 18 (S. O. 98, D. S.)

Transfer.—On the arrival at Chattanooga of Co. G, 16th Infantry, Co. E, of this regiment, will proceed to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., and there take post (S. O. 103, D. S., July 24.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A, E, Holly Springs, Miss.; F, Jackson Barracks, La.; H, Natchitoches; D, St. Martinville, La.; G, Coushatta, La.; C, I, Pineville, La.; B, K, Baton Rouge Bks, La.; F, McComb City, Miss.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. H. Page, appointed to inspect at McComb City, Miss., subsistence stores which have been reported as unserviceable on inventory dated 11th inst. (S. O. 135, D. G.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and E, H, K, Fort Bridger, W. T.; A, Fort Steele, W. T.; B, Cp. Brown, W. T.; C, D, F, I, Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; G, Fort Sanders, W. T.

In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Lieut. H. Seton, to proceed at once to Medicine Bow, W. T., and join his company in the field, with a detachment of recruits from that point (S. O. 99, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and B, E, F, G, I, K, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, D, Fort Reno, I. T.; C, H, Fort Riley, Kas.

Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Lieut. G. Lewis, being disabled for active duty by the effects of a wound received in action with hostile Indians, will remain on duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at this post, instead of accompanying his company to the Department of Dakota. Lieut. and Adj. G. W. Baird, having applied for orders to accompany a battalion of his regiment to proceed to the Department of Dakota, will turn over to Lieut. G. Lewis the charge of the regimental band and regimental property, and hold himself in readiness to proceed with the battalion.

Cos. A, C, D and I, as soon as relieved at their present stations, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and be fully equipped for field service, and then proceed to Bismarck, D. T., to join the rest of the regiment, now in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 145, D. M.)

Capt. D. H. Brotherton having, for the purpose of joining his company, relinquished the unexpired portion of the sick leave granted him, will proceed to Bismarck, D. T., for duty (S. O. 145, D. M.)

Lieut. G. W. Baird, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kan., July 30 (S. O. 148, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month on Surg. certificate, to Capt. D. H. Brotherton, July 23 (S. O. 88, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C, D, E, F, G, I, Fort Buford, D. T.; A, Standing Rock, Agency, D. T.; B, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H, K, Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut. W. H. H. Crowell, member, G. C. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kan., July 20 (S. O. 148, D. M.)

Lieut. C. L. Gurley, member, G. C. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., July 25 (S. O. 87, D. D.)

Capt. W. W. Sanders, T. Britton, Lieuts. C. G. Penney, R. Q. M., N. Bronson, R. T. Jacob, Jr., A.

L. Wagner, members, and Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, Adj't, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Buford, D. T., July 31 (S. O. 87, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. L. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.
† In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; D. G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.

Detached Service.—Lieuts. E. B. Savage and E. Lynch, members, and Lieut. T. Wilhelm, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Whipple, A. T., July 6 (S. O. 82, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Lieut. J. W. Powell, extended ten months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., July 20, W. D.)

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. H. I. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. D. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; B. I. Camp Sheridan, Neb.
* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and B. C. E. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Concho, Tex.; D. San Antonio, Tex.; G. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; H. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—Lieuts. D. H. Kelton and C. S. Burbank, additional members of G. C.-M. per S. O. 100 and S. O. 105 (S. O. 130, D. T.)

Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn is detailed as an additional member of G. C.-M. instituted per S. O. 103, c. s., from these Headquarters (S. O. 134, D. T.)

Capt. J. N. Craig, Lieut. J. R. Cranston, members, and Lieut. W. Paulding, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., July 24 (S. O. 134, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Capt. J. A. P. Hampson (S. O. 135, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and B. E. K. Ft. Richardson, Tex.; A. F. G. Ft. Griffin, Tex.; C. D. I. Ft. Brown, Tex.; H. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Capt. E. C. Gilbreath (S. O. 129, D. T.)

One month, to Capt. E. C. Bowen (S. O. 133, D. T.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Detached Service.—Lieut. J. J. Clague, member, G. C.-M. Fort Leavenworth, Kan., July 20 (S. O. 148, D. M.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. I. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. Bayou Sara, La.; C. Baton Rouge, La.; E. Holly Springs, Miss.; H. Fort Gibson, Miss.; I. Little Rock, Ark.

Detached Service.—Lieut. Col. H. A. Morrow, appointed to inspect at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., certain quartermaster's stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, which have been reported as unserviceable on inventory dated July 18 (S. O. 135, D. G.)

Leave of Absence.—Lieut. J. S. Bishop, extended ten days (S. O., July 21, W. D.)

Promotions.—Capt. R. Nugent, E. Little Rock, Ark., to be major of the 24th Infantry, which takes him to the Department of Texas. Lieut. H. C. Pratt, Adj't, New Orleans, to be captain, vice Nugent, which carries him to E. Little Rock. Capt. Pratt will join his company on the expiration of his leave of absence (S. O. 136, D. G.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and B. C. F. H. I. K. at Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; D. and E. Fort Cameron, U. T.; G. Fort Cameron, Utah.

Detached Service.—Lieut. J. A. Buchanan, A. S. O., now at Memphis, Tenn., will proceed to Denison, Tex., and assume charge of the lines of telegraph in Texas and the Indian Territory, relieving Capt. C. S. Heintzelman, A. Q. M. Lieut. Buchanan will establish his office and station at Denison, Tex. (S. O., July 24, W. D.)

Lieut. S. J. Mulhall, now en route from Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., in charge of a detachment of recruits for the 4th and 14th regiments of Infantry, to join his station at Camp Douglas, transferring them en route (S. O. 101, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Col. J. E. Smith, extended two months (S. O., July 25, W. D.)

Change of Station.—Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. D. C., July 5, to Fort Stevens, Or., for temporary duty (S. O. 87, D. C.)

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and A. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; D. Ft. Garland, C. T.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Selden, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—All enlisted men at Fort Bayard belonging to Cos. C and F, will proceed with Co. K, 9th Cavalry, to Fort Union for duty with their companies (S. O. 67, D. N. M.)

Lieut. L. H. Walker, A. E. O. of the District, will make a survey of that portion of the road from Santa Fe, N. M., to Fort Garland, Col., between Taos and Red River, N. M. (S. O. 68, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and K. Newport Barracks, Ky.; A. E. Lebanon, Ky.; D. F. Nashville, Tenn.; B. H. Jackson, Miss.; I. Shreveport, La.; C. Little Rock, Ark.; G. Chattanooga.

Transfers.—Co. G (Vance's), will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and relieve Co. E (Cook's), 2d Infantry (S. O. 103, D. S., July 24.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; B. Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; D. Fort Rice, D. T.; E. Standing Rock, D. T.; C. G. H. Ft. Lincoln D. T.; I. K. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. H. S. Howe, Lieut. A. Ogle, members, G. C.-M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., July 25 (S. O. 87, D. D.)

Capt. C. E. Bennett, W. M. Van Horne, Lieuts. T. G. Troxel, R. Q. M., W. P. Rogers, Adj't, D. H. Brush, members, and Lieut. R. Cairns, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Abercrombie, D. T., July 25 (S. O. 87, D. D.)

Lieut. A. E. Kilpatrick, member, and Lieut. G. Rublen, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Sully, D. T., July 31 (S. O. 87, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, to Lieut. C. S. Roberts (S. O., July 25, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. D. F. G. H. I. Columbia, S. C.; A. E. Atlanta, Ga.; C. Yorkville, S. C.; K. Greenville, S. C.

Detached Service.—Capt. R. L. Morris, Lieuts. G. N. Bomford, H. H. Benner, F. H. Barnhart, W. S. Patten, members, and Lieut. G. L. Turner J. A. of G. C.-M. Yorkville, S. C., July 25 (S. O. 99, D. S.)

Capt. J. Kline, E. R. Kellogg, Lieuts. C. Durham, G. S. Hoyt, members, G. C.-M. McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., July 18 (S. O. 98, D. S.)

Transfers.—The following transfers of companies will be made without unnecessary delay: D (Morris's), from Columbia, S. C., to Yorkville, S. C.; C (Hyer's), from Yorkville, S. C., to Columbia, S. C. Two companies were, July 21, ordered by telegraph to Aiken, S. C.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; A. C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Detached Service.—Lieut. J. A. Payne will proceed at once to Fort Riley, Kan., to receipt for all the public property at that post (S. O. 147, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. H. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; F. I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; E. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. G. Fort A. Lincoln.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. S. McCaskey, C. O. Bradley, Lieut. J. A. Manley, members, G. C.-M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., July 25 (S. O. 87, D. D.)

Lieut. W. H. Hamner, July 23, is appointed an A. A. Q. M., and assigned to temporary duty at these Headquarters (S. O. 88, D. D.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and B. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; A. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Wrangell, Alaska; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; K. Fort Boise, I. T.

Detached Service.—At the request of Capt. W. H. Bell, June 27, C. S. C. S., to enable him to comply with S. O. 77, Lieut. W. H. Boyle, A. D. C., is appointed Acting Depot and Purchasing Com. of Sub. in Portland, Or., and will receive from Capt. Bell all public funds, subsistence stores and commissary property for which Capt. Bell is accountable as Depot Commissary (S. O. 83, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. F. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; D. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.
† Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. B. Irvine, Lieuts. P. M. Thorne, R. Q. M., O. D. Ladley, W. H. Kell, members, and Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, Adj't, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Wayne, Mich., July 25 (S. O. 137, M. D. A.)

Relieved.—Lieut. T. H. Fisher, from duty in the War Dept. and will join his regiment (S. O., July 25, W. D.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C. D. G. H. I. K. *Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; B. N. Platte, Neb.; E. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; F. Fort Russell, W. T.
* Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. K. Brady, J. T. Haskell, Lieuts. S. A. Cherry, E. B. Bolton, members, G. C.-M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., July 26 (S. O. 102, D. P.)

Lieut. E. De R. Nichols, now at Omaha Barracks, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Neb., for duty with his company (S. O. 101, D. P.)

Relieved.—Lieut. J. F. Trout, from duty at these Hdqrs. and will proceed to North Platte, Neb., for duty with his company (S. O. 98, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Col. J. C. Davis, is extended ten days (S. O. 72, M. D. M.)

Board of Survey.—A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. G. K. Brady, Lieuts. L. R. Stille and E. B. Bolton, is appointed to meet at the Q. M. Depot at Cheyenne, on the 24th of July, for the purpose of examining into certain ordnance stores (S. O. 99, D. P.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; A. C. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Quitman, Tex.; G. Fort Bliss, Tex.

Detached Service.—Lieut. E. J. Stivers, J. A. of G. C.-M. per S. O. 68, vice Lieut. J. C. Ord, relieved (S. O. 130, D. T.)

Lieut. J. C. Ord, Board of Officers to examine the horses now at San Antonio, Tex., waiting transportation (S. O. 133, D. T.)

Relieved.—Lieut. S. K. Thompson, from duty at Columbus Barracks, O., and will join his regiment (S. O. July 25, W. D.)

ORDERS RELATING TO ENLISTED MEN.

Changes of Station.—Upon being relieved by Hosp. Stew. Lambourne, Hosp. Stew. R. Garrard will proceed to Fort Stevenson for duty (S. O. 85, D. D.)

Hosp. Stew. F. Omels, to duty at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 68, D. N. M.) Hosp. Stew. T. Cassidy will report for duty at San Diego Barracks, Cal., and Hosp. Stew. G. Ehrens to Angel Island, Cal., for duty (S. O. 71, D. C.)

Hosp. Stew. C. F. Bell, July 1 (recently appointed), now at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, is assigned to duty at that post (S. O. 86, D. C.)

Discharged.—P. L. James, 13th Infantry (S. O., July 19, W. D.), J. McGuinness, M. 3rd Artillery, with forfeiture of retained pay; J. E. Hanger, alias Houghy, 18th Cavalry. This soldier is entitled to pay (S. O., July 21, W. D.)

C. Lefebvre; C. L. Haak, Band 7th Cavalry, to enable him to

enter the Soldiers' Home, D. C.; M. Dougherty, without character; J. Scollin, G. 22d Infantry. This soldier is entitled to pay (S. O., July 20, W. D.)

W. Mulry, F. 3d Cavalry. This soldier is entitled to pay (S. O., July 25, W. D.)

Without Trial.—G. Robinson, H. 2d Infantry, apprehended May 18, now at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., is restored to duty without trial to the General Service (S. O., July 25, W. D.)

Detached Service.—Sergt. G. Mason, L. 9th Cavalry, will report to Major A. S. Towar, P. D., to accompany him to Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 67, D. N. M.)

The C. O. Fort Hays, Kas., will send P. McCusker, Cheyenne interpreter, to Fort Lyon, C. T., for duty (S. O. 145, D. M.)

Com. Sergt. C. Mushawick, now on duty at North Platte, Neb., will proceed to Camp Robinson, Neb., and report to the C. O. of that post, for temporary duty (S. O. 101, D. P.)

Hosp. Stew. J. W. Coleman, now at camp on Pecos river, will report to the C. O. of said camp for duty (S. O. 134, D. T.)

Relieved.—Hosp. Stew. T. Lambourne, from duty at Fort Stevenson and assigned to duty at Fort A. Lincoln, to relieve Hosp. Stew. H. Garrard (S. O. 83, D. D.)

Assigned.—Recruits W. Hainer and J. Myer, unassigned 4th Artillery, Presidio, Cal., to Co. H (S. O. 85, M. D. P.)

Hosp. Stew. G. Dieffenbach, to duty at Fort Vancouver, W. T. (S. O. 88, D. C.)

Revised.—L. W. Armstrong [Armstrong], late private, B. 4th Cavalry, now confined at Leavenworth Military Prison, will be set at liberty (G. C.-M. O. 106, H. Q. A.)

Promotion.—H. Moore, B. 8th Infantry, from duty as messenger, and will proceed to Camp Lowell, A. T., and report to the C. O. for duty as Hospital Steward, of the third class (S. O. 81, D. A.)

Mitigated.—The period of confinement of H. Dawson, late private A, 1st Cavalry, now confined at Alcatraz Island, Cal., is reduced to two years (G. C.-M. O. 104, H. Q. A.)

Sentence Remitted.—So much of the sentence of J. M. Crowder as remains unexpired on the 20th inst., on recommendation of his commanding officer for good conduct while undergoing sentence (S. O. 97, M. D. P.)

The unexpired portion of sentence of F. T. Powell, late private B, 15th Infantry, now confined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (G. C.-M. O. 102, H. Q. A.)

The unexpired portion of sentence of A. Frilesch, late private B, Music Boys, General Service Recruits (G. C.-M. O. 98, H. Q. A.)

So much of the confinement of C. Agens as shall remain unexpired on the 25th instant is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 28, D. C.)

So much of the confinement of J. Tansey as shall remain unexpired on the 28th instant is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 28, D. C.)

So much of the term of imprisonment of F. Foider, Gen. Fria, Fort Canby, Wash. T., as remains unexpired (S. O. 81, D. C.)

De Lanie, alias E. C. Brooks, late private, D. 8th Infantry, alias H. Danforth, late private, L. 3d Artillery, now confined at Fort Macon, N. C., being a minor, will be released from confinement (G. C.-M. O. 110, H. Q. A.)

The unexpired portion of the sentence of R. Noble, late private, H. 4th Cavalry, now confined in the Kansas Penitentiary. The prisoner will be set at liberty (G. C.-M. O. 109, H. Q. A.)

Sentence.—W. H. Parcell, K. 3d Cavalry, dishonorably discharged, forfeit all pay, confined in military prison for five years (G. C.-M. O. 50, D. M.)

H. Everet, A. 15th Infantry, discharged the service, forfeit all pay, confined in military prison for five years (G. C.-M. O. 50, D. M.)

T. J. Parkinson, E. Disposable General Service Recruits, dishonorably discharged, with loss of all pay, confined at hard labor two years (G. C.-M. O. 101, H. Q. A.)

J. L. Gilbert, F. 11th Infantry, dishonorably discharged, with loss of all pay, confined at hard labor for three years (G. C.-M. O. 101, H. Q. A.)

I. Freedon, E. 5th Artillery, dishonorably discharged, with loss of all pay, confined at hard labor for two years (G. C.-M. O. 101, H. Q. A.)

C. Brockway, 10th Infantry, dishonorably discharged, with loss of all pay, confined at hard labor for three years (G. C.-M. O. 101, H. Q. A.)

J. Dowling, 10th Infantry, dishonorably discharged, with loss of all pay, confined at hard labor for three years (G. C.-M. O. 101, H. Q. A.)

J. Clark, General Service Recruits, dishonorably discharged, with loss of all pay, confined at hard labor for one year (G. C.-M. O. 101, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. H. J. Pierot, dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay (G. C.-M. O. 50, D. M.)

P. Munday, M. 8th Cavalry, dishonorably discharged, with forfeiture of pay, confined at hard labor for one year; J. Wilson, M. 10th Cavalry, dishonorably discharged, with forfeiture of all pay (G. C.-M. O. 22, D. T.)

C. Hefferman, I. 8th Cavalry, dishonorably discharged, with loss of all pay, confined at hard labor for 2 years; H. A. Graves, A. 10th Infantry, forfeit all pay, dishonorably discharged, and confined for one year; D. Diggs, D. 10th Cavalry, dishonorably discharged, with loss of pay, and be confined for one year; C. Williams, F. 10th Cavalry, dishonorably discharged, with the loss of all pay, and confined for one year (G. C.-M. O. 22, D. T.)

THE HOSTILE SIOUX.

THE "calm before the storm" best describes the situation. Reinforcements and supplies have been forwarded, and Generals Terry and Crook only await the arrival of Colonel Merritt and the Fifth Cavalry to resume offensive operations. Some uneasiness exists among the miners in the Black Hills. A newspaper despatch dated 5th Cavalry Camp, July 19, says: Out of 2,300 Cheyennes belonging to Red Cloud Agency all have gone north save 300. The Indians are offering high prices for ammunition—a pony for 30 lb. of cartridges. About 100 Indians were wounded in General Crook's fight on the Rosebud in June, and they are now distributed among friends at the agency. There is much mourning for Indians from that agency who were killed in that engagement. The Indians acknowledge a loss of 86 killed in General Crook's fight, and of about 280 in General Custer's fight. Out of 13,000 Indians belonging to the agency there are 4,000 absent.

Conflicting reports continue to be received concerning the death of Sitting Bull. He is probably alive. Six companies 22d Infantry and 175 recruits 7th Cavalry left Fort Lincoln July 20 for Terry's Camp. Col. Hughes, of Gen. Terry's staff, is reported to be doubtful of a success with even the expected reinforcements. Some light artillery has been requested by Gen. Terry. Gen. Sherman is reported to have said that the Indian question cannot be settled until the Indians are deprived of their ponies—permanently dismounted. The following despatches were received at Washington, July 24:

CHICAGO, July 23, 1876.

To General W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

The following despatch from General Crook is transmitted for your information. General Merritt will reach General Crook's camp on August 1, with ten companies of cavalry instead of eight, as at first contemplated. General Terry has moved his depot from north of Powder River to Big Horn, on the Rosebud, and has notified me of his intention to form a junction with Crook.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION, CAMP ON GOOSE CREEK, WY. T. July 16, VIA FORT KEESLER, WY. T., July 23, 1876.

General Sheridan, Chicago: I send in a courier to-day to carry duplicates of my despatch to General Merritt for fear the originals may not have reached their destination. I send a courier to General Terry to-night to inform him that I will co-operate with him and where to find me;

also giving what information I have in regard to the Indians. It is my intention to move out after the hostiles as soon as Merritt gets here with the Fifth, and shall not probably send in another courier unless something special should require me to do so. I am getting anxious about Merritt's ability to reach me soon, as the grass is getting very dry and the Indians are liable to burn it any day.

Reports are circulated that the Lieutenant-General will take the field in person. We believe this would be a strong reinforcement, and shall not be surprised to see "Little Phil" pressing things from "Headquarters Sioux Expedition" before many weeks. If the fight is only long enough and strong enough he can't resist "taking a hand." It is thought that no move will be made before August 1, unless indeed Mr. S. Bull becomes tired of waiting and forces an engagement. The officers and soldiers of both Terry and Crook's columns admit that the Indians fought bravely and well, and that "the Sioux are the best irregular cavalry in the world." The latter also fought on foot hand to hand with the soldiers and not unfrequently were the victors.

SITTING BULL'S HISTORY.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives an elaborate biography of Sitting Bull, from which we learn that he is a Teton-Sioux and only thirty-five years of age. Captain McGarry, of the steamer *Benton*, tells us he has known Sitting Bull about the Upper Missouri trading posts for many years. His principal bartering place was at Fort Peck, though of late years he and his band have followed the buffalo north on the Souris and Pembina Rivers, and have bartered their robes and tongues for guns and ammunition with the French half breeds of Manitoba. Sitting Bull was a convert and friend of Father de Smet, who taught him to read and write French. He has always scorned to learn English, but is a fair French scholar. In the Dakota language he is also versed, and declared to be a greater orator than Little Pheasant, Chief of the Yanktonnais. Captain McGarry says he knows that Sitting Bull has read the French history of Napoleon's wars, and believes that he has modelled his generalship after the little Corsican Corporal. Sitting Bull has never accepted an overture of peace, the report that he gave in his adhesion to Sully to the contrary notwithstanding. He has always been an unrelenting and vindictive savage—to the Americans what Schamyl was to the Russians.

The following is the statement of Bear-Stands-Up, an Indian of Spotted Tail Agency, who arrived from Sitting Bull Camp June 25: "Sitting Bull sends word to my agent, to Bisonette and to Bouchet that he does not intend to molest any one south of the Black Hills, but will fight the whites in that country as long as the question is unsettled, and if not settled as long as he lives. As soon as the Black Hills question is settled, he wants my agent to send him word and tell him what to do. He says he finds a great many guns and other things about the Hills where the white men have killed each other and left on the prairies. Sitting Bull asked how the Braves were treated at their agency. I told him well; but he does not believe it. He does not want to fight the whites, only steal from them as they have done; white men steal and Indians won't come to settlement; whites kill themselves, make Black Hills stink, so many dead men; says he heard that Indians coming from agency would not be allowed to return. He has made a law that no visitors shall pass between agency and his camp, either Indians or whites. When rascality about Black Hills is settled, then he will stop his rascality. The Government has promised much to agency Indians that it has never fulfilled, and it wants to move agencies again; if moved, who will occupy them? It belongs to you. If you remain where you are I want you to send me word! If good white people won't listen to the Great Father, no more your young men will listen to their chief. Sitting Bull says that if troops come out to him he must fight; but if they do not come out, he intends to visit this agency, and will counsel his people for peace."

Bear-Stands-Up, who makes this statement, is reliable. He was in Sitting Bull's Camp nineteen days from about May 25 to June 10.

ARMING THE SIOUX.

Dr. W. J. Hoffman, "late Surgeon and Naturalist, U. S. A.," writes that he accompanied Gen. Stanley in 1873 as surgeon, with the 7th Cavalry, and afterwards with the 22d and 17th Infantry. The officers stationed along the Upper Missouri knew of the illegal trading carried on at Fort Peck, but were powerless, and had no authority to interfere. Since 1872 some parties had stationed themselves at the above named fort for the purpose of obtaining the monopoly in bartering with the Sioux, and the only inducement to bring their customers forward was the offer of arms—Winchester rifles. The Indians, being only too anxious to secure these, exchanged all the buffalo robes and pelts collected during their hunting excursions, took them to Fort Peck, and received their arms, though paying dearly for them. The price usually paid for a rifle was 300 robes, an equivalent of \$2,400; thus the firm sent down the river 12,000 buffalo robes, besides other skins and pelts, as the result of one season's traffic.

THE BRITISH AND THE SIOUX.

In the House of Commons, July 21, Sir Edward William Watkin asked Mr. James Lowther, one of the Under Secretaries for the Colonial Department, if he could give any information regarding the conflict

between the United States troops and the Sioux Indians, many of which tribe are British subjects, and whether the origin of the conflict was not a breach of a treaty regarding the Indian reservation and subsidizer, which may provoke widespread antagonism between the Indians and whites on both American and British territory. He asked whether the Government proposed to tender its good offices in the interest of the Indian subjects of Great Britain and of humanity.

Mr. Lowther replied that, so far, no information had been received regarding the conflict, and he could not express an opinion as to its origin or possible consequences. He had no information tending to show that any British subjects are connected with these events. As at present advised, the Government has no intention to interfere.

LATEST INDIAN NEWS.

The following was received at Chicago July 25:

HEADQUARTERS BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION,
CAMP ON GOOSE CREEK, WY. T., July 16,
VIA FORT FETTERMAN, WY. T., July 22.

Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Chicago:

I forgot to say when I despatched my last courier that I had sent out Lieutenant Sibley on the 8th with a small detachment of the Second Cavalry to escort my guide, Frank Guard, in making a reconnaissance. When the party came on the 11th to a point near where the Little Big Horn debouches from the mountains they encountered the Sioux in strong force and saw enough to convince them that the main village of the hostiles is not far from that point. They succeeded in making their escape only after abandoning their animals and moving across the rugged foot-hills of the Big Horn Mountains. The men were nearly exhausted when they reached camp. Lieutenant Sibley and Frank Guard, the guide, are entitled to great credit for the manner in which they carried out my instructions and the coolness and judgment displayed in saving the detachment when surrounded by a largely superior force of the enemy. Mr. Finerty, Mr. Burrier and Jim Traynor accompanied Lieutenant Sibley as volunteers, and behaved well.

GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier-General.

Mr. Maginnis, of Montana, July 24, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to authorize the President to accept a battalion of Montana volunteers for service against the hostile Sioux.

Orders have been received at Fort Adams, July 25, headquarters of the First Artillery, to despatch four companies West forthwith. It is thought two companies will be taken from Fort Adams, one from Fort Warren and one from Fort Trumbull.

Gen. McKenzie, with six companies 4th Cavalry, has been ordered from Indian Territory to the Red Cloud Agency and vicinity, via Cheyenne and Laramie, and orders have been issued to send four companies each from 1st and 2d Regiment Artillery from Division of the Atlantic to Fort Leavenworth to report to General Pope.

CUSTER'S CHARACTERISTICS.

FROM an article in the Philadelphia *Times* on Gen. Custer, written by Gen. A. B. Retteleton, the following extracts are made and warmly endorsed by one who knew Gen. Custer, personally and professionally, and who on more than one occasion rode by his side in battle:

It must be remembered that in fighting with cavalry, which was Custer's forte, instantaneous quickness of eye—that is, the lightning-like formation and execution of successive correct judgments on a rapidly-shifting situation—is the first thing, and the second is the power of inspiring the troopers with that impetuous yet intelligent ardor with which a mounted brigade becomes a thunderbolt, and without which it remains a useless mass of horses and riders. These qualities Gen. Custer seemed to me to manifest, throughout the hard fighting of the last year of the war, to a degree that was simply astounding, and in a manner that marked him as one of the few really great cavalry commanders developed by the wars of the present century. Of fear, in the sense of a dread of death or of bodily harm, he was absolutely destitute; yet his love of life and family and home was keen and constant, leaving no room in his nature for desperation, recklessness or conscious rashness. In handling his division under Sheridan's general oversight, he seemed to act always on the belief that in campaigning with cavalry, when a certain work must be done, audacity is the truest caution, and with hardly an exception, that I recall, this belief, with Custer to illustrate it, proved well grounded, as it did with Sheridan on a larger scale.

In action, when all was going well and success was only a question of a little time or of steady "pounding," Gen. Custer did not unnecessarily expose himself, but until the tide of battle had been turned in the right direction, and especially when disaster threatened, the foremost point in our division's line was almost invariably marked by the presence of Custer, his waving division tri-color and his plucky staff.

A major-general of wide and splendid fame at twenty-five, and now slain at thirty-six, the gallant Custer had already lived long if life be measured by illustrious deeds; and no matter where may be the blame for his cruel slaughter, he will not have died in vain if the sacrifice of himself and his noble comrades shall burn into the consciousness of the nation these truths: First. That our whole Indian policy is fundamentally absurd and a crime against both races; second, that two absolute sovereignties cannot and should not exist in the same territory at the same time; third, that the savage, lawless and tribal population alternately coddled and fought in the midst of this Republic should be at once and effectually subjected to the laws of the land, like other residents, and be promptly compelled either to cease to be savage, lawless and tribal, leave the Republic or cease to exist.

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON CUSTER'S DISASTER.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 7 says: "The defeat of a powerful American force by the Indians in Montana, which is announced by telegraph, is the most serious disaster which has befallen the United States

Army in this description of warfare for many years, if, indeed, there ever were so many as 300 white men killed before, in a battle against Indians alone. Gen. Custer's death and the loss of sixteen officers would seem to show that the rank and file were smitten with panic after having fallen into an ambush. The particular tribe with which the encounter took place is by far the finest body of Indians in the United States territory. Alone of the aboriginal races on the American side of the frontier the Sioux have retained the power and daring which distinguished some of the Indian warriors in former times. They are strong, well-built men, thoroughly versed in the use of the best weapons, and quite capable, as was known beforehand, of holding their own in frontier fighting against good troops. It is strange, therefore, that Gen. Custer should have allowed himself to be led beyond the reach of his supports. The success of the Sioux is, of course, merely temporary. Gen. Crook, who is in command of the little Army, is thoroughly acquainted with Indian strategy, and will certainly not permit the anxiety to avenge his comrades to betray him into a rash advance against so cunning a foe. Unfortunately, he has the character for indulging in excessive severity; and although this may be undesired, it is scarcely likely that a war which has begun with a considerable Indian victory will be conducted on either side with much humanity. The treatment which the Americans have accorded to the Indian tribes from the earliest days will ever be a dark blot in the history of the great Republic. Even they themselves acknowledge that the extraordinary difference between the tribes on the Canadian side of the frontier line and those on the American is due to the vastly different way in which they have been handled. Indians in Canada are, on the whole, a harmless, honest people, who, though they are gradually disappearing before the white man, bear him no ill will, but rather the contrary. They are protected by the Government in the enjoyment of such lands as they retain, and are besides carefully watched over in most cases by Catholic missionaries. In the United States they are always fair game. One of the most distinguished American generals bitterly spoke of dead Indians as the only friendly Indians. Such reservations as have been made to them have been persistently encroached upon, and the United States Government has invariably supported the interloping squatter. Under such circumstances, there is little to wonder at in the fact that a race like the Sioux prefer to die hard rather than be gradually driven to destitution by fraud.

THE CUSTER MONUMENT.

SOUTHERN GENEROSITY.

THE history of the profession of arms is rich in instances of the true nobility of soul. The most recent are quoted herewith—and they make us prouder of our country than before.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 19, 1876.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Enclosed please find \$5, which I hope will help defray the expenses of the Custer monument. General Custer was a classmate of my brother, General S. D. Ramsey, at West Point. After a pleasant college life together they parted to take opposite sides in the war between the States. They met on several hard-fought battle fields, each striving to "cut down" the other. But when General Ramsey was mortally wounded at "Cedar Creek" and fell into the hands of the enemy, General Custer was the first to recognize him. He stayed by him administering to his wants until he breathed his last, and after death had his body sent home. Though determined and unrelenting in battle, he proved a noble friend when called upon to relieve a dying classmate. Would that I were able to give more toward the erection of a monument to the memory of so noble, brave and true a soldier.

Very respectfully, HARVEY M. RAMSEUR.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 18, 1876.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Enclosed please find draft on New York for \$100, an ex-rebel tribute to the heroic Custer. Time was when our hearts did not thrill to the music of his story. But that matters not. His name and fame have since crystallized into history, and now, simply as American citizens, we are proud to claim an interest in them.

Respectfully,

Samuel McKinney, George Washington, T. C. Hunter, H. C. Gillespie, A. C. Jackson, Samuel House, R. M. McClurg, Frank A. Moses, H. H. Taylor, A. R. Humes, C. A. King, J. R. McCallum, S. N. Vance and M. G. McClurg.

BATTERY D. 3D ARTILLERY.

Sergeants Willis, Trumble, Fogarty, Steffens, Corporals Thompson, Hunter, Sheridan, Privates Willis, Burns, Callan, Cunningham, Daim, Doyle, Gilson, Grant, Hall, Henry, McLaughlin, McNaughton, Moon, Moore, Ed. Mullins, Reilly, Someset, Schmierer, Warman, Gelhart and Gray, all members of Battery D, 3d Artillery, Camp Knox, Exhibition grounds, Philadelphia, send to the N. Y. Herald.

.....\$13 10
towards the Custer monument. This we believe is the first contribution from the Army towards that object, and characteristic of the proverbial generosity of the soldier and sailor. If each officer would give one dollar, and each enlisted man in the Army ten cents, towards a fund for the relief of the families of the dead cavalymen, a sum of \$5,000 would be accumulated, a nucleus upon which many Army sympathizers would cast their respective offerings. The country will undoubtedly honor the dead; let their comrades look after the helpless living.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Constellation* arrived at New Bedford on the 21st inst., which is her headquarters.

The *Brooklyn* was put out of commission, at New York, on the 21st inst.

The *Ossipee* has been ordered from Boston to Hampton Roads, and sailed on Sunday last.

The naval officers at Mare Island have been entertaining the natives with a polo match.

The *Saco* was put out of commission, at Mare Island, on the 13th inst.

The *Adams* was put in commission, at Boston, on the 21st inst.

The *Congress* was put out of commission, at Portsmouth, on the 26th inst.

The *Mayflower*, with the class of cadet engineers on board, left Camden on the 23d instant for Chester, Penna.

The *Jamestown*, the school-ship at San Francisco, starts this week on a cruise to the Sandwich Islands manned by six seamen and sixty boys on board.

REAR ADMIRAL MANDET, commanding the North Atlantic Division of the French Naval force, arrived at Philadelphia on the 20th inst., and hoisted his flag on the *Minerve*. Customary salutes were exchanged with the *Hartford*.

The United States school-ship *Juniata* sailed from Bristol to Newport July 26. Charles Degneau, one of the boys, who belongs at Philadelphia, fell from the maintop to the deck the night before, and sustained injuries to the spine which will cripple him for life, if he survives.

REAR ADMIRAL REYNOLDS, in his flagship the *Tennessee*, was at Kobe, Japan, June 12, having left Yokohama on the 5th, and expected to remain there several weeks, unless important interests require his presence elsewhere. The *Monocacy* arrived at Kobe on the 8th of June.

The *Alert*, Commander Marvin, which sailed from New York, May 26, arrived at Gibraltar, June 26, en route to the Asiatic station. The passage was made principally under sail, and her course was to the northward and in sight of the Azores. She expected to leave Gibraltar, July 2, for Malta, thence to Port Said.

COMMO. F. A. PARKER, U.S.N., has just finished the first vol. of a work, entitled "The Fleets of the World," which will appear in the autumn. The subject is divided into three parts, viz., the Oar or Galley Period, the Sail Period, and the Era of Steam. The first volume treats of the first period, beginning with China and ending with the Spanish Armada.

A VALPARAISO correspondent, under date of the 23d ult., says: "Pinney, late purchasing clerk to Pay Inspector Spaulding, at San Francisco, was in this city last week. He stated to the person who gave me the information that he intended taking passage to the Society Islands." Another account also bears witness to Pinney's recent presence in Valparaiso. Pinney is represented to have arrived there with two boxes, each containing about \$10,000 in gold coin.

The Navy Department has received information of the death of Cadet Midshipman J. P. Arnold, of the Second Congressional District of Alabama, at Montgomery, Ala., on the 18th inst., of typhoid fever, after an illness of two weeks. He was a member of the third class, and on leave of absence of his funeral. A correspondent at Montgomery, Alabama, writes: No higher tribute could be paid the regular Services of the United States than that which was tendered by the two volunteer companies of this city—the Montgomery Greys and Governor's Guards—to the memory of Cadet Midshipman John Powell Arnold, of Annapolis, who but recently returned home on a two months' furlough. On our Fourth of July parade, himself and comrade, Peyton Bibb, of same school, carried Paul Jones' celebrated colors. After the reception of his furlough he visited the Centennial, and it is thought that in "doing up the great show" he exposed himself to the hot weather, and that joining in our parade he increased the malady, and on Tuesday last he died of typhoid fever. Without being requested, but as a spontaneous tribute to his memory as well as respect for his branch of the Service, our companies took part in the funeral procession and were assigned a prominent position in the cortege. At the grave a military salute was fired, closing the last sad scene in this mournful incident. The deceased was a young man of great worth, possessing a high toned chivalrous character, and no one in our community had brighter prospects; but death, the great leveller, came in at an unexpected moment, and the rarest jewel in the parents' casket has been torn from them and consigned to the grave.

In the divorce suit of Kane v. Kane, decided by Judge J. F. Barnard, in Brooklyn, the complaint of the wife was dismissed and the custody of the children awarded to the father. The plaintiff, Mrs. Kane, is daughter of Naval Constructor S. H. Poole, and the defendant, Chaplain Kane, U. S. N., now in

Europe on sick leave. The suit was brought by Mrs. Kane, on the ground of cruel treatment, one of the allegations being that the defendant had on several occasions spoken crossly to his wife, and one time went to her bedroom against her wishes, and annoyed her very much by speaking of her want of domestic economy and extravagance. Another allegation was that the plaintiff had purchased a piano, as a present for his wife, agreeing to pay for it by instalments, and, after several months, sent it back to the manufacturer, on the plea that he found himself unable to continue the payments, thus cruelly depriving the plaintiff of her source of great musical enjoyment. Neither plaintiff or defendant was in Court. After the examination of Mr. and Mrs. Pook, the plaintiff rested her case. The counsel for the defendant called no witnesses, but produced several letters from plaintiff to defendant, the last one acknowledging that she had no cause to complain of her husband, who had always treated her with the greatest kindness and affection, and had never spoken an unkind word, but that owing to her conduct he could not live any longer with her, and asked for no further support.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 20.—Captain E. R. Colhoun, Lieutenant-Commanders G. W. Sumner, B. F. Day, J. D. Graham and Wm. R. Bridgman; Masters J. A. H. Nickels and J. A. Norris, and Ensign J. M. Wright, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant W. M. Wood, and Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. Windsor, to Philadelphia for the purpose of examining a yacht belonging to Colonel Mallory with reference to her propeller and its fitness, and with reference to a contrivance for a rising and lowering of the same.

Midshipman C. A. Corbin, to the Hartford.

JULY 22.—Lieutenant D. Kennedy, to the practice steamer *Mayflower*, at Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Stephen Rand, to the Canonica, at New Orleans, La.

JULY 24.—Commander F. R. Smith, to command the Ashuelot, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 1st September next from San Francisco.

Ensign J. A. Barber, to examination preliminary to promotion on the 3d August.

JULY 26.—Chief Engineer J. Trille, to the Tuscarora, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 10th August next.

Chief Engineer P. A. Hearick, Assistant Engineer G. B. Ransom, Cadet Engineers R. J. Reid, Wm. B. Dunning, and H. H. Silvers, to the Essex, at Boston, Mass., on the 20th August next.

Passed Assistant Engineer R. W. Milligan, to the Coast Survey steamer *Bache* on the 1st August.

Boatswain R. Anderson, to duty in charge of the Antietam, at League Island, Pa.

DETACHED.

JULY 20.—Captain E. English, from the command of the Congress on the 31st July, and ordered to command the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st August.

Lieutenant-Commanders R. D. Evans and Horace Elmer, Lieutenants A. S. Snow, E. C. Fendleton, J. R. Selfridge, and C. A. Adams, Medical Inspector R. C. Dean, Passed Assistant Engineer J. S. Ogden, Assistant Surgeon P. M. Hixey, Chief Engineer J. W. Whitaker, Boatswain Wm. Manning, Gunner J. Smith, Carpenter S. N. Whitehouse, and Sailmaker A. W. Stephens, from the Congress on the 31st July, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. A. Cronin, from the Congress on the 31st July, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on the 8th August next.

Master C. B. Curtis, from the Powhatan, and ordered to examination for promotion on the 4th August, and when completed to proceed home and wait orders.

Master E. J. Adams, from the Congress on the 31st July, and ordered to examination for promotion, and when completed to proceed home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. A. Cronin, from the Congress on the 31st July, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on the 8th August next.

Paymaster C. F. Thompson, from the Congress, and ordered to settle accounts.

JULY 22.—Passed Assistant Paymaster H. L. Machette, from the Canonica, and ordered to settle accounts.

Chief Engineer Wm. J. Landin has reported his return home, having been detached from the Pensacola, North Pacific Station, on the 15th June, and has been placed on sick leave.

Boatswain P. Johnson, from the Plymouth, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 24.—Commander E. O. Matthews, from the command of the Ashuelot, Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Ensign Wm. C. Babcock, from the Ashuelot, Asiatic Station, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

JULY 26.—Masters H. W. Schaefer and Wm. F. Law, from duty on the Coast Survey, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Cipriano Andrade, from the Tuscarora, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain E. Kenney, from the Antietam, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander O. F. Stanton, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for the month of August.

To Ensign Downes L. Wilson for three weeks from July 25.

To Assistant Paymaster G. A. Deering for thirty days from the 8th August next.

To Chief Engineer J. P. Sprague for one month from the 3d August next.

To Lieutenant J. T. Sullivan, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from the 1st August next.

To Lieutenant Willie Swift, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from July 24.

To Ensign J. C. Fremont, Jr., attached to the Powhatan, for fifteen days from July 24.

To Passed Assistant Engineer Theophilus Cook for two weeks from July 20.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon M. D. Jones, attached to the Naval Hospital, Washington, for two weeks from August 1.

To Paymaster E. Mellich, for one month from the 1st September next.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon N. M. Ferebee for one month from August 1.

To Sailmaker Geo. W. Glet for one month from August 1.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant Frank Turnbull has been extended six months from July 21.

The leave of Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson has been extended six months from August 1.

Lieutenant C. A. Schetky has been permitted to delay returning to his home, with permission to visit British Columbia.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

Master W. P. Elliott has reported his restoration to health, and has been placed on waiting orders.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending July 26, 1876:

John Kennedy, first class fireman, July 4, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Joseph Ralph, ordinary seaman, July 13 (U. S. S. Portsmouth), Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

THE NAVAL RETIRED LIST.

AMONG the many reforms attempted by the House Committee on Naval Affairs in the government of the naval service is one which proposes to renovate the whole retired list. During the present session of Congress several private bills have been introduced to restore certain officers to the active list of the Navy, who had been retired from sickness or exposure in the line of duty, and who had considered their health restored, and were capable of again performing active duty. Most of these bills have met with an adverse report from the Naval Committee, not from any feeling of prejudice, but entirely owing to its determined opposition to private legislation on bills of this class. It is proposed to enact a general law before the close of the session, providing for all cases of the kind; consequently no private bill for restoring an officer to the active list from the retired list will be acted upon favorably.

The new bill be framed from the suggestions made by the several naval officers who replied to the circular letter issued by W. C. Whitthorne, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, on Feb. 1, 1876. The circular was addressed to all of the line officers between the rank of admiral and commander, also to the staff officers above the rank of lieutenant-commander, and elicited 67 replies. From these letters it was gathered that before the Civil War officers who had failed to pass the required examination for promotion had been placed upon the retired list, which practice, it is thought, may have induced many others to neglect their studies, thus being a source of great injury to the Service, and entailing an expense upon the Government for their support without their having rendered any service to entitle them to be placed upon a footing with officers retired for long and faithful service or for injuries received in the performance of their duties. It is suggested that an officer who cannot pass his examination, who is of and above the grade of lieutenant, shall be continued on the active list to perform the duty of his grade, without further promotion, until he shall be found qualified by examination, instead of dismissing him from the Service after failure to pass the second examination. The intention of the proposed bill is to restore to active duty those who are capable of performing sea duty, drop out those who were retired "from causes not incident to the Service" (which is defined by Rear-Admiral Sands as meaning those who are "not morally fit for promotion, or unfit from habits of intemperance or bad moral character") and to retain on the retired list those who have been retired from age, wounds, or sickness from exposure in the line of duty. The suggestions, for the most part, seem to be to divide the retired list into three classes, with as many rates in percentage of pay. Upon the first should be placed all those who have performed their service up to the time of their retirement honorably and faithfully, and whose disabilities, other than age, are entirely incident to the Service; the second class to those who have broken down in the Service without any forfeiture of character; and the third class those who are censurable, but not to the extent of a dismissal. It is also recommended that the President be empowered to employ any retired officer on shore duty as formerly, as there are many situations which they are qualified to fill. The line officers are qualified to fill consulate and diplomatic positions, and the staff officers are particularly qualified to perform the duties of pension agents, surgeons of hospitals, surgeons for examination of pensioners, steamboat inspectors, etc. This, it is thought, would effect a great saving to the Government.

CONGRESS.

THE Belknap Impeachment Trial has come to a close, so far as the representations of the prosecution and defence are concerned. Messrs. Carpenter and Black summed up very ably, and we expect in our next issue to review the case fully and more in detail than we have been able to in this.

The proposed impeachment of Secretary Robeson is referred to in another column.

Passed: In the Senate July 20th, bill to continue for ten days from date, act to provide temporarily for expenses of the Government; July 21, bill appropriating \$100,000 for Washington monument; July 23 (H. R. 1516), amending the act granting artificial limbs to disabled soldiers and sailors for each term of five years after passage of the act.

Referred: In the House, July 22, bill for the relief of the widow of Captain George W. Yates, killed in action on the Little Big Horn, objected to, and laid aside, in order that a bill to cover all the similar cases might be offered; July 24 (H. R. 3961), for the pardon of certain deserters from the Army in 1848; July 24, joint resolution (H. R. 154), prohibiting sale of "special metallic cartridges" to hostile Indians. By Mr. McDougall (H. R. 3939), granting special pensions to the widows and orphans of the officers and men who fell in the battle with the Indians on the Little Big Horn River.

In Senate, July 21, *adversely*, bill to place Lawrence Williams on retired list of Army as major.

In House, July 24, resolution to pay soldiers and sailors yet entitled to bounty lands \$1 per acre in lieu thereof.

THE knowledge some Congressmen possess of the Army and Navy matters is illustrated by the story of a Congressman from Minnesota, who not long since was called on to vote for increasing the Army ration from 30 to 50 cents. The member rose up in the House and said he was in favor of raising it to 50 cents, as the officers had too much pay already!

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REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major
General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George
Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Bahlgren, Wash ngton, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.
Army.

VANITY FAIR for Meerschaum and Cigarette. See Advertisement.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN J. MILHAU,
Surgeon U. S. Army, has resigned his commission, to
take effect Oct. 1, 1876. His numerous friends, and
especially the Army comrades of a quarter of a cen-
tury, will learn of the genial Doctor's decision with
real regret. In a professional sense the place of an
eminent and experienced surgeon cannot readily be
filled, and the loss of such an one to the Service is in
one sense a public misfortune. Doctor MILHAU will
reside in the city of New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.

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EDITORIAL PAGE.

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THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs, after ac-
cumulating some three thousand pages of testi-
mony in regard to the alleged abuses in the Navy
Department, have divided on party lines on the ques-
tion as to the extent of these abuses, who is respon-
sible for them and what action should be had with
reference to them. The Democrats, who form a
majority of the committee, have presented a report
in which they charge that "in the administration of
the naval service during the last seven years the law
has been disregarded and violated in the letting of
contracts; in the purchases of supplies; in the de-
struction and sale of property belonging to the naval
service; in the failure to cover into the Treasury the
proceeds of sales of property; in the expenditure and
disbursement of the appropriations made for the sup-
port of the Navy; in the application of the sums
appropriated for that branch of the public service;
in exceeding the appropriations made by Congress
for given fiscal years; in involving the Government
for the future payment of money in excess of the ap-
propriations made to that department; in making
contracts and purchases, the same not being
authorized by law and no appropriation adequate to
their fulfilment being made; in the employment of
laborers and mechanics upon other considerations
than skill and a necessity for such labor; in the
assessment of employees for sums of money to be used
for political and partisan purposes; in failing to exact
bonds from contractors, and the failure to enforce the
penalties of such bonds in cases of default; in the
employment of persons to receive and pay money for
the use of the naval service on foreign stations; in
the illegal disposition of the public funds; in failing
to make report to Congress as directed by the law,
and in failing to exact fidelity in the execution and
administration of the law by subordinates, whereby
corruption and a system of corruption has grown up
in the administration of the revenues intrusted to the
control and direction of the Secretary of the Navy,
which, from the peculiarity of its character and the
cunning of its contrivance, must hereafter be known
as 'Cattellism.'"

They recommend that officers of the Navy impli-
cated be tried by Court-martial, and in reference to
the responsibility of the Secretary they submit to the
House the following resolution, and recommend its
adoption:

Resolved, That these legal questions, together with all the proof
taken by this committee, be referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary, with power to hear additional testimony and argument
if they see fit, to examine and report whether such violations of
the law as are referred to herein constitute and are impeachable
offences under the Constitution; and if so, then they shall report
articles of impeachment against the Hon. George M. Robeson,
Secretary as aforesaid. But if they shall find that under existing
laws such acts and doings of the said Secretary are not impeach-
able or otherwise punishable, then they shall report what addi-
tional legislation, in their opinion, is necessary to make said laws
sufficiently punitive to protect the public service.

The minority of the committee present a report in
which they severely criticize the majority report, al-
leging that it is unfair in its statements, fallacious in
its conclusions, evidently prompted by partisan spirit,
ignores entirely testimony favorable to the Navy De-
partment, and perverts other portions in such ways
as to inflict gross injustice upon the Secretary and
officers. They severely condemn the unfair and part-
isan spirit in which the investigation has been con-
ducted. It extended over a period of six months,
during the first four of which the Secretary of the
Navy and the subordinates of the department, the
persons likely to be most affected by it, were care-
fully excluded from the committee-room, and the
seal of secrecy was placed upon the lips of the mem-
bers of the committee. Hundreds of witnesses were
examined and discharged, not only in Washington,

but at the various navy-yards on the Atlantic coast,
and when the committee had completed the testi-
mony a mass of nearly three thousand pages was
placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy,
and he was told that he might have the privilege of
replying. After showing that the manner in which
the report was adopted, and its character and spirit
are in perfect consonance with the investigation, the
minority say:

Everything is assumed against the Department
and the Secretary, and nothing in their favor. Ad-
captandum statements and assumptions are given as
facts, while testimony which wholly refutes them is
entirely ignored. The speculations of single wit-
nesses, which are supposed to establish some wrong or
abuse, are quoted, while the sworn and legal testimony
of many, which contradicts and destroys these spec-
ulations, is never mentioned. The malignant ema-
nations of malicious enemies are assumed as true;
while the testimony of honest witnesses is garbled
and wrested from its intended meaning. Through-
out the whole report, every single thing which has
occurred during the last seven years, with which the
majority think they can find fault is characterized
as "a great abuse and fraud," and every exercise of
legal authority, about which they can find room for
doubt or dissent is declared to be a violation of law.

In reply to the charge of the majority as to the al-
leged deterioration of the Navy under the present
Administration, the minority assert that the Navy is
to-day in a more efficient condition than in has been
at any time since 1869, notwithstanding the limited
means placed at the disposal of the Secretary. The
policy of rebuilding vessels that would have soon be-
come useless, is defended as economical, prudent, and
judicious, and they say instead of censure for this,
as the majority propose, the Secretary deserves the
thanks of the entire country. The exchange and
utilizing of old material in the work of rebuilding
vessels is also shown to have been specifically au-
thorized by Congress, the result being advantageous
to the service. With regard to the contracts and
purchases, for which the majority severely censure
the Secretary, implying corrupt action on his part,
the testimony of all witnesses is entirely concurrent,
proving that in no single instance has the Secretary
ever endeavored to influence any purchase or con-
tract, either directly or indirectly, by intimidation or
otherwise. The charge by the majority that the Se-
cretary had used government materials and labor of
employees for his own private benefit, is pronounced
by the minority as frivolous and unsupported by
testimony.

In respect to the speculations of E. G. Cattell and
his levying percentages on contractors, the minority
shows that these operations were carried on without
the knowledge of the Secretary of the Navy, and
that as soon as he was advised of such practices he
interposed vigorously to check them. Whatever
abuses or frauds exist in connection with contracts
for purchases of the Navy Department are the re-
sults of defects inherent in the system long estab-
lished, and for which the law making power, and not
the Department, is responsible, and for which the
majority suggest no adequate remedy, although they
have been engaged in investigation for six months.

The minority say as to the political influence exer-
cised in Navy-yard appointments, that that evil is
one which originated under, and was fostered by all
previous Democratic Administrations; that the only
effort to check has been made under the present Re-
publican Administration, and that such political ap-
pointments are attributable chiefly to the importun-
ities of members of Congress, and not to the action
of the Secretary and the respective chiefs of bureaus.
They enter fully into the examinations of the foreign
Navy account in London, showing that the action
of the Secretary was entirely legal and its results
beneficial to the Government, as not a dollar of the
fund has been or can be lost. They review generally
the positions taken by the majority, in order to
show in many respects wrong conclusions drawn
from, if not perversions of, testimony of witnesses.

The minority conclude with a resolution declaring
that no evidence has been adduced during this in-
vestigation tending to show that Secretary Robeson
has been guilty of any official misconduct or cor-
ruption, or any wilful violation of law.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

THROUGH a committee of conference the two
Houses have reconciled their differences upon the
Army Appropriation bill, and the Army retains
its present status, but with the following proviso:

That the whole subject-matter of reform and reorganization of
the Army of the United States shall be referred to the commis-
sion hereinafter provided for, who shall carefully and thoroughly
examine into the matter with reference to the demands of the
public service, as to the number and pay of men and officers and
the proportion of the several arms, and also as to the rank, pay,
and duties of the several Staff Corps, and whether any and what
reductions can be made either in the Line or Staff, in numbers or
in pay, by consolidation or otherwise, consistently with the pub-
lic service, having in view a just and reasonable economy in the
expenditure of public money, the actual necessities of the mili-
tary service, and the capacity for rapid and effective increase in
time of actual war.

The commission hereby created shall consist of two members
of the Senate and two members of the House of Representatives,
to be appointed by the presiding officers of each House respec-
tively, of the Secretary of War and two officers of the Army, one
from the Line and one from the Staff Corps, to be selected by

the President with special reference to their knowledge of the organization and experience in service. Such commission shall assemble as soon as practicable, and proceed to the consideration of the matters with which they are charged, and make report to Congress by the first day of the next session through the President of the United States, with all the evidence, record or otherwise which they shall have received and considered.

And the sum of \$1,000 is hereby appropriated from the contingent fund of the War Department to defray the expenses of such commission, to be expended under the direction of the president of said commission.

This is the most important act concerning the Army which has been passed within our recollection. It is comprehensive and to the point. It will be in the power of the commission created by this act to render service of incalculable value to the Army and through it to the nation. We trust that due care may be exercised in the selection of the members, and that the labor of the commission may be patient, its examination thorough, and its report full, fair and exhaustive.

There is nothing more destructive of military *esprit* and efficiency than the uncertainty of tenure produced by the ever-recurring propositions in Congress to change the status or reduce the compensation of the forces. It is a marvel, and an honor to the military service, that the oft-impending danger of loss of position or reduction of pay has not phased the rigid honesty by which this branch of the Government is characterized. But it is too great a strain on human nature to place men in positions where they are threatened at every moment with loss of position or reduction of a salary barely sufficient for their support; this without regard to their integrity, industry, or efficiency. The present condition of our civil service, general and local, speaks volumes on this point. The Army can accommodate itself to any rate of compensation which it can be assured will not be reduced, and to any form of organization and plan of promotion which shall be fairly and uninterruptedly administered. The commission may lay the foundation upon which a stable superstructure can be erected. It can, and we hope will, show just what the strength, organization, and compensation of the Army ought to be, giving reasons by which the cavillers, both in the Army and out of it, may for many years be answered and silenced. It should invite and duly weigh the views of every man in the Army who has anything to say on the subject, and after the commission has reported, then both Congress and the Army should treat it as "conduct unbecoming an officer" for any one wearing the uniform to say or do aught adverse to the adoption and fair trial of the commissioners' report, just as it may be presented.

A WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.

GENERAL CRITTENDEN has received a letter from Fort Abraham Lincoln—whence the gallant Seventh Cavalry rode forth to that terrible holocaust on the Little Big Horn—to the effect that "the sorrow and suffering caused among the widows and orphans at that post by the death of officers and soldiers under Custer are indescribable. Twenty-four helpless women and twice that number of children have by the Sioux massacre been left in poverty, and know not which way to look for relief. They will be compelled now to quit the fort, and are all in a dependent condition. Their wants have not even been recognized by Congress, and the small pension which may eventually be granted will require months to determine. Such relief as can be given at Fort Lincoln has been generously bestowed, but the later days are not so full of promise."

To this sad statement, which in part was anticipated by the JOURNAL (July 15), we can only add that the time has undoubtedly arrived when relief should be extended. Such sudden and unexpected bereavement never before fell to the lot of one regiment, and we are sure that every officer and soldier who reads the above will gladly alleviate to the extent of his ability the deep distress of these helpless ones. Contributions forwarded to the Editor of the JOURNAL will be acknowledged in the next issue of the paper in the names of individuals, companies, regiments or posts, as desired. We have already received something over one hundred dollars in subscriptions, which, if not much, is at least a beginning.

To the officers and soldiers of the Army who realize the situation as none others can; to ex-officers and soldiers of the late war, on either side; to all organizations of the National Guard; to military clubs and other similar associations; to all who appreciate heroism and sympathize with the distressed, we appeal

for assistance to this worthy object. The smallest sum will be gladly acknowledged.

PRECISION is generally supposed to be a leading characteristic of a Regular Army, and so far as discipline, tactics, and the general administration of our Army are concerned, the popular view is a correct one. But although "arms of precision" have been put into the hands of our soldiers, skill as marksmen has not been claimed for those who daily manipulate their "Springfield" or "Remington," under the impression that the "Manual" comprises all that is necessary. A man who can handle his piece with promptness in his ordinary military duties; can load and unload in a given number of times and motions; and join in a funeral volley with uniformity, is too often thought to be well instructed. Since the Civil War a great improvement has undoubtedly taken place in the marksmanship of the Army. The enthusiasm which, commencing in England, extended across the Atlantic, and finally resulted in a victory for America, had its effect upon our permanent military establishment. Department commanders have in a number of instances paid especial attention to long range target practice of their troops. The official reports which are sent us regularly from certain commands show decided improvement, and in some instances great skill. There is necessity, however, for more general and frequent rifle practice, in order that our troops may compete with any enemy they could possibly encounter. Greater encouragement should be given for the best shots in each regiment—medals and privileges not accorded other soldiers, should be distributed as an incentive.

We do not agree with a daily contemporary that CROOK's affair of the Rosebud would have been successful, or that the loss of CUSTER's men could have been averted, by the best marksmen in the world. When men stand up to each other almost breast to breast, as in those encounters, any one who could "hit a barn-door" at ten paces would be as efficient as a graduate of Creedmoor, or the famous Captain MARTIN SCOTT. But occasions do occur in every battle, and especially in our broken and timbered country when sharpshooting is of the greatest service. The experience gained by a good shot undoubtedly infuses a self-confidence invaluable to a soldier, and we trust that new measures will soon be adopted to make our Army as skillful in this respect as the riflemen of Switzerland, and the crack shots of Creedmoor and Wimbledon.

Harpers' Weekly for July 29th has two pictures by C. S. REINHART: one, entitled "Romance on the Hudson," represents a young cadet, sitting on a rustic seat in "Flirtation Walk," one hand encircling the waist of the object of his choice, and the other clasping her hand, while his eyes look appealingly into hers. The other picture, "Reality on the Plains," represents the young lieutenant of cavalry lying stripped upon the ground, with the cruel Indian arrow piercing his white breast, while a surviving comrade, bearing himself the marks of the conflict upon him, looks sorrowfully and tenderly into the face of the dead, from whose hand a picture of the beloved one has fallen. We wish that such pictures might enforce upon the multitude who read this popular weekly the reality of the scene it pictures, and bring them into more sympathetic association with those to whom the trials and vicissitudes of Army life are no distant picture of the imagination, but a present and most painful reality.

The same paper has a picture by THOMAS NAST, representing SITTING BULL, his tomahawk dripping with the blood of the slain, clasping hands with FERNANDO WOOD and a masked Klu Klux at a door labelled "Democratic Revolutionary House." It is entitled "The New Alliance," and the three are exclaiming, "We stand here for Retrenchment and Reducing the Army of the United States." On the wall is posted "War Department G.O. Ten ball cartridges per month for target practice;" and "All Indians will please keep off the reservation, as the ammunition is exhausted, and the Army being reduced." These pictures show the drift of the present current of popular sentiment, which is not in favor of Army reduction.

GENERAL STURGIS, after "sowing the wind," is in a fair way to "reap a whirlwind" of abuse and re-

crimination. He certainly cannot expect that the undivided sympathy in his great personal affliction, which the country at large has extended to him, will prompt them in their present temper to receive with satisfaction, or even patience, his unfavorable criticism of their dead hero, the lamented General CUSTER. There is a time for all things; a time for mourning and a time for just criticism of military operations. The facts, so far as they are known, do not justify General STURGIS' professional conclusions, and we think that in his cooler moments he will regret their expression. There was an evident desire on the part of the press at first, to ignore his unfortunate remarks under the peculiar circumstances, but the frequency and persistency of his public statements has weakened their sympathy. The friends of both officers in, and out of the Army, have been much pained, and trust that the matter may not provoke further controversy.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "We are glad to learn that Polo and Coaching continue to flourish in the United States. It is very probable, indeed, that we shall have an American team challenging us in a year or two. The infantry officers on the frontier have spare time on their hands and plenty of horses to choose from. Nothing could be better for Polo than Mexican mustangs." We regret that a considerable portion of our infantry have entered for a Polo match with one SITTING BULL, which will occupy their attention for some time before they can consider the question of challenging a British team to a match as proposed.

GENERAL SHERMAN has taken the trouble to reply to WENDELL PHILLIPS, showing what everybody, but Mr. PHILLIPS, knew before, that he has never entertained or advocated the policy of extermination of the Indians, and challenges the citation of any act or utterance of his in favor of that policy. In a letter written six years ago, General SHERMAN said: "I go as far as the farthest in favor of lavishing the kindness of our people and the bounty of the Government on those Indians who settle down on reservations, and who make the least effort to acquire new habits; but to those who will not settle down, who cling to their traditions of hunting, of prowling along our long, thinly-settled frontiers, killing, scalping, mutilating, robbing, etc., the sooner they are made to feel the inevitable result the better for them and for us. To these I would give what they ask—war—till they are satisfied."

THE Servians do not appear to make much headway in their contest with the Turks, and have been disappointed thus far in their expectations of aid from the great powers. Reports conflict, but according to despatches to the London *Standard*, the war has virtually collapsed. But as the English are strangely prejudiced in favor of the Moslem rather than the Christian, all accounts received through English papers are to be taken with allowance.

CAPTAIN GORE JONES, R. N., Naval Attaché at Washington, is, the *Army and Navy Gazette* announces, about to return to England on leave of absence. Captain Jones is deservedly popular on this side of the Atlantic and will be heartily welcomed on his return.

It is reported that Lieutenant Larned of the 7th Cavalry, Acting Assistant Professor of Drawing at the Military Academy, is to be appointed Professor, vice Prof. Weir, retired.

GENERAL Joseph Hooker expects to pass a part of the summer in the woods of northern Minnesota for his health.

LIEUTENANT Robbins, of the 60th Rifles, well known in New York society some eight years ago, was recently mistaken in a Paris bus for a pickpocket by a stupid old woman, who had him and his wife and child arrested and searched. The courts have just consoling him for the annoyance and indignity by condemning the old woman to pay \$4.16 damages and \$66.66 costs.

ABOUT fifty of the colored men of Boston, who have served in the companies now abolished, have formed a veteran association with John H. Mandliff as chairman and H. W. Johnson as secretary. The following resolution was unanimously passed: *Resolved*, That the name and memory of the gallant Colonel of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, should be handed down to our children as one of Massachusetts' bravest soldiers and firmest friend of our race. Therefore, in view of the disbandment of the Shaw Guard, *Resolved*, That this association shall be known and designated as the Robert G. Shaw Veteran Association.

GENERAL POPE TO THE COMTE DE PARIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, May 29, 1876.

To M. Le Comte de Paris:

SIR: Although the general expectation in this country was, I think, that your history of our civil war would have a strong but natural bias in favor of the General on whose staff you served at the beginning of hostilities, and of the personal friends in high official station who surrounded him, (an expectation confirmed by those portions of the work which have been published in the United States,) yet I confess that I share the surprise of many other people that this natural sympathy, with which I believe no one finds fault, should have led you no doubt unconsciously, into errors, contradictions and inconsistencies which cannot fail greatly to impair the value of the work.

It is to be hoped, indeed I think it may be counted certain, that when the partisans on all sides of the controverted questions, raised during the war, have had their say, some dispassionate and able writer, in view of the whole subject, will give us as the result, a history of our civil war which shall recite the facts as nearly as human testimony can reach the truth.

As your work is ably written, and by a man much respected in this country, it is likely to mislead many persons, to the prejudice of the rights and character of men who were engaged in our great conflict.

I have not enjoyed the advantage of reading all those parts of your history which have been printed in this country. Indeed I have seen nothing concerning the campaign in which I was myself engaged in Virginia except a short extract concerning the second battle of Bull Run published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 27th instant.

Short as this extract is, however, it will afford me, I am sure, sufficient data to illustrate how far your sympathies seem to have carried you in the attempt to reconcile ugly facts, which you felt bound to admit, with a fair record for those in whom you show so manifest an interest, and to do this work at the expense of injustice and wrong to others.

In this extract you say, concerning the second Bull Run battle: "The contest was prolonged after sunset, and amid the darkness of the night could be heard the shouts of the combatants and could be seen the flashes of musketry. Meanwhile Porter had remained the whole of this long day in front of Longstreet's right without firing a musket." And again you say:

However this may be, (the reopening of Porter's case,) it is now known that the whole Confederate army was united before Porter could have executed the flank movement from which Pope anticipated such wonderful results, and that he had before him Longstreet's entire right wing, part of which only had been engaged against the Federal center, at the close of the battle. His attack therefore could not have produced the results upon which the General-in-Chief had counted. But neither the impossibility of executing to the letter the order of the latter, (myself,) nor even the instructions McDowell may have given him during the day afford any excuse for his having remained so long inactive in the presence of the enemy, with two fine divisions, while a great battle was being fought in the vicinity. In short if the road was barred against him, if therefore he could not cut the enemy's army in two and secure its defeat, it is equally certain that a vigorous attack made by him upon Longstreet's right would have drawn out all the forces of this General, and by freeing the rest of the Union line would have prevented the reverse which the latter sustained at the close of the day.

Let us examine in the light of these statements the charges preferred against Porter which you seem to find fault with me for having made instead of confining myself to "blaming" him, which you admit I had a right to do. Under the principal charge against Porter upon which he was tried, there are three specifications—first, that he disobeyed a positive order to attack the enemy, and "did retreat from advancing forces of the enemy without any attempt to engage them or to aid the troops that were already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was thus ordered to make to secure a decisive victory," etc., etc. (To avoid making this letter too long I content myself with the substance of the specifications, and enclose them fully drawn out that you may verify my statements.) In the first specification it is also stated that if the flank attack had been made the result would have been to secure a decisive victory and capture the enemy's army.

2d Specification—That Porter "being with his Army Corps between Manassas Station and the field of a battle then pending between the forces of the United States and those of the rebels, and within sound of the guns and in presence of the enemy, and knowing that a severe action was being fought and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did fail all day to bring it on the field, and did shamefully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy without any attempt to give them battle and without knowing the forces from which he shamefully retreated."

Specification 3d—That Porter "being with his Army Corps near the field of battle at Manassas, while a severe action was being fought by the troops under Major-General Pope's command, and being in the belief that the troops of the said General Pope were sustaining defeat and retiring from the field, did shamefully fail to go to the aid of the said troops and General, and did shamefully retreat away and fall back with his army to Manassas Junction and leave to the disasters of a presumed defeat the said army, and did fail, by any attempt to attack the enemy, to aid in averting the misfortunes of a disaster that would have endangered the capital of the country. All this at or near Manassas Station on the 29th of August, 1862."

The only substantial differences I can discover which demand notice between your statements as heretofore quoted and the above specifications are: 1st, your assertion that Porter did not receive my order to attack until dark, and 2d, that the results of an attack made by him would not have led to consequences nearly so great as those expected by me. To the first of these differences, it may be said that no fact can be more

clearly established by human testimony than the fact that Porter received this order not later than half past five o'clock in the afternoon. It is not necessary, however, to insist upon this, as you admit, (and I think every soldier will agree with you,) that Porter's obligations did not depend on the receipt of this order, and that it was as much his duty to go into battle without it as with it.

The second difference I will consider farther on, and content myself in this place with saying that as it is a matter of opinion what the result of an attack by Porter would have been, it may fairly be claimed that officers of high rank, known character and military ability, who were present in that action and fully acquainted with the situation by personal knowledge, are, to say the least, as competent to judge of such a question as yourself, who were not even in the State of Virginia at the time, and I think not more likely than yourself to be influenced by prejudice.

I beg to invite your attention, however, in the first place to what appears to me a singular conclusion you arrive at. In order that it may be shown that the consequences of an attack by Porter would not have been so great as I expected, you are compelled to assume that the army under my command suffered a reverse on the afternoon of the day of that battle. Without stopping now to reply to the assumption, not only groundless but in positive contradiction to the facts, I will simply ask you to examine again your own statements. You say that if Porter had attacked Longstreet it would have drawn out the whole of that general's force and thereby relieved the rest of the Union line, so that the reverse you assert that we met with would have probably been prevented. I say that an attack by him would have given us the victory. I would wish to ask you what distinction you make between a crime which permitted a reverse and a crime which prevented a victory? You yourself charge Porter with the first, but blame me apparently for charging him with the last. Does it really make any difference in the character or degree of Porter's crime whether that crime prevented a victory or permitted a defeat?

Although it is necessary (to sustain your statement that the consequences of Porter's attack would not have been what I expected,) that you should assume that we sustained a reverse on that evening, yet it is a fact as well known to every man engaged in the battle on the 29th of August, 1862 (the first day of the second Bull Run), as the fact that a battle was fought at all, that we sustained no reverse whatever on that day, and I shall proceed to prove it by testimony which I think you will not dispute. So far from there having been a "reverse," at night-fall the divisions of Kearney and Reno had driven back the forces in front of them and possessed the ground occupied during the day by the left of the enemy's line. The sharp action by McDowell's corps, between sunset and dark, which you graphically describe, was fought opposite to and three-fourths of a mile in front of the line of battle occupied by our centre all day. We not only encamped that night on the ground occupied during the day, but held that and much of the ground which had been occupied by the enemy, during the whole of that night and until twelve or one o'clock the next day (the 30th), when we and not the enemy advanced and renewed the engagement at a point considerably in advance of our line of battle on the 29th. These are facts known to all the army on that field. If any further proof of facts so generally known is needed it is furnished by the testimony of General McDowell before the Court-martial which tried Porter, and I presume that neither you nor any one will question McDowell's opportunity nor capacity to judge of such a matter, nor the evidence which he gives. His testimony is as follows:

Question.—"Please state the ground on which you formed the opinion that if the accused had attacked the right wing of the rebels, as he was ordered, the battle would have been decisive in our favor?"

Answer.—"Because on the evening of that day (29th of August), I thought the result was decidedly in our favor, as it was. But admitting that it was merely equally balanced, I think and thought that if the corps of General Porter, reported one of the best if not the best in the Service, consisting of between twenty and thirty regiments and some eight batteries, had been added to the efforts made by the others, the result would have been in our favor very decidedly."

Question by accused.—"Will you state what in your opinion would have been the result of the battle of the 29th of August if the accused had attempted to execute the order of 4.30 p. m. to attack the enemy on his right flank and in the rear, if he, the accused, had been defeated?"

Answer.—"To have defeated General Porter in that attack would have required a large force of the enemy, which would have relieved the attack in front, and I think would have still resulted in a success to our side—to our Army generally."

Question by accused.—"Then we are to understand you as saying that a failure of the attack contemplated by the order of 4.30 p. m. had been made, would not have materially affected the fate of the day?"

Answer.—"I have stated that even if the attack had been made and had failed, it could only have failed by a very large force of the enemy attacking it, and that would have so much relieved the front as to have gained a success for the Army generally."

This is General McDowell's testimony, and that he understood the situation thoroughly cannot be disputed. It settles completely the very serious error you have committed in stating that our Army sustained a reverse on the evening of that day, the 29th of August, 1862, and using that error to support the theory that Porter's attack would not have led to the result I expected. Concerning this theory we have in the testimony of General McDowell the opinion of an expert, of high character and station, of admitted military acquirement and skill, and it is an opinion given with knowledge of the facts. I respectfully submit to you that such an opinion, based on such statements, and by such an authority, demands more consideration than it has received at your hands, and is, I venture to say, weightier authority than was or is in your possession for making an assertion in absolute contradiction to it.

One more quotation from the brief extract from your history published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and above referred to, will, I think, suffice for the purpose I have in view at present:

You say: "This indifference on the part of Porter to the cannon's appeal, the manner in which he interpreted the orders of superiors, and the tardiness with which these orders reached him, were the inevitable consequences of the confusion we have referred to in the general management of the Army."

I think I have never seen a more singular statement, viewed either from a logical, a moral, or a military standpoint. Is it indeed true that "confusion in the general management of an army" has for an "inevitable consequence" the commission of a monstrous military crime, by an officer among the highest in rank and command? Surely no such idea would be maintained in any army in the world, and I am very sure it is not upheld by you. What! Because in the opinion of a subordinate officer in high command, there is confusion at the Army Headquarters, is it therefore an "inevitable consequence" that he shall commit the most monstrous of military crimes? No such "inevitable consequence" would be admitted by any soldier worthy of the name. He serves his country and is faithful to his comrades at all times, but more especially and in a far higher sense ought he so to do and be, if he has reason to think that both army and country are in danger, from "confusion in the general management of the army."

In making the plea in excuse for a great criminal, that the enormous military crime he committed was the "inevitable consequence" of presumed "confusion in the general management of the army," you cannot now fail, it appears to me, to comprehend the sorry position, both in a moral and a military sense, to which your sympathies have led you.

"The confusion in the general management of the army" which you appear to consider, in some sort, an excuse for Porter, had no more existence than the "reverse" on the 29th August which you ascribe to us, but no doubt the "confusion" rests on the same authority as the "reverse." It is contradicted by the records as completely as McDowell's evidence establishes the misstatement about the reverse to our arms. Scarcely any order, and certainly none of importance, was issued by me in that campaign except in writing, and all the orders contain not only the most detailed instructions (very unusually detailed in campaign), but in most cases the exact hour and place of issue. These orders are on file in the War Department, and accessible to you or any other responsible person, and the most important of them have been printed and published by Congress. I ask no other proof of the utter groundlessness of your assertion of a "confusion" than these furnish, and I commend them to an attention which it does not appear you ever gave them, even if you took the trouble to examine them.

If it indeed be true, as you state, that the "inevitable consequence" of "confusion in the general management of an army" is the commission of the most monstrous crime known to military law, it is to be regretted that you did not also state a second "inevitable consequence" sure to have followed in your own or any other civilized country in the world except this, viz.: the swift execution of the criminal.

It would not be difficult, I think, to overturn several other statements you make in the short extract published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, particularly the statement that the whole Confederate army was united, before Porter could have made the attack in his front (no flank movement was needed, or ordered). I am sure you did not intend, by using the term "flank movement," to mislead the reader. A "flank movement" in the presence of an enemy requires time, and in general a good deal of time and is attended by serious risk. Porter's attack would have been on the enemy's flank, but directly on Porter's own front. Your use of the term "flank movement" is an error, and implies what is not true, and therefore not intended by you.

This incomplete review of a short extract from your history of our Civil War (an extract containing statements which are, I trust, exceptionally erroneous), will, I hope, be sufficient for my present purpose, which is to caution the reading public in this country, as far as I can do so by the publication of this letter, not to accept without grave doubts, your account of any transactions related in that history except such as fell under your own observation.

Your manifest perplexity in trying to account for many of the occurrences which took place whilst I was in Virginia (and you were absent, it may be stated, from this country), is not surprising in the face of the extraordinary malevolence, personal bitterness, defamation of character and absolute disaster resulting therefrom during that time on the part of men, all of whom proclaimed a common purpose, and that purpose the protection of their Government.

But I think your difficulty arises from a failure to give due consideration to the state of feeling and opinion among men in high place which prevailed at that time. It was a time when many reputedly wise persons were hoping every day to patch up a hollow peace without more fighting; when the military hero whose apotheosis you seem disposed to herald, was proclaiming from the field of a lost battle the enormity of negro emancipation, and when the President of the United States himself hardly dared to utter the idea aloud from what is known to have been an unfounded fear of public disapproval. At such a time and under such circumstances, zeal and earnestness in a vigorous prosecution of the war, shocked so many prejudices and jeopardized so many hopes, now known to have been baseless, that they constituted a sin meriting condign punishment, and, if I may be considered a competent judge, the punishment was duly inflicted.

In short, at an inopportune time I forgot a maxim of one of the shrewdest of Frenchmen, "Surtout point de zèle," and it seems logically in order that another eminent Frenchman should belabor me because of the results. I am, very respectfully, etc.,

JNO. POPE, Bvt. Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

THE RIFLE IN THE ARMY.

Record of Firing of Company D, 12th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, for the month of June, 1876, Camp Independence, Cal., June 16, 1876.

| Name. | Grade. | Date. | Hits. | Score. | Remarks. |
|-----------------|------------|-------|-------|--------|----------------|
| 1. Altman | Private | 12 | 200 | 10 38 | 112 Best shot. |
| 2. Sullivan | " | 12 | " | 10 36 | 127 |
| 3. Fleming | " | 12 | " | 10 35 | 128 |
| 4. James, P. L. | " | 12 | " | 10 35 | 149 |
| 5. Reed | " | 12 | " | 10 35 | 186 |
| 6. Holland | Corporal | 12 | " | 10 26 | 204 |
| 7. O'Dwyer | 1st Sergt. | 12 | " | 9 31 | 137 |
| 8. Fisher | Sergeant | 12 | " | 9 29 | 146 |
| 9. Goodlow | Corporal | 12 | " | 9 25 | 192 |
| 10. Arnold | Private | 12 | " | 8 28 | 110 |
| 11. Terry | Sergeant | 12 | " | 8 26 | 132 |
| 12. Dowling | Private | 12 | " | 7 26 | 82 |
| Total 1st Team | | | 110 | 364 | 1687 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|----|-----|------|----------------|
| 1. Ford | Sergeant | 13 | 200 | 8 23 | 153 |
| 2. Cannell | Private | 13 | " | 7 23 | 107 |
| 3. Langland | Corporal | 13 | " | 7 20 | 132 |
| 4. O'Mara | Private | 13 | " | 7 20 | 138 |
| 5. Swain | " | 13 | " | 7 19 | 147 |
| 6. Nasser | " | 13 | " | 6 21 | 78 |
| 7. Boelter | " | 13 | " | 6 19 | 108 |
| 8. Hobbs | " | 13 | " | 6 16 | 126 |
| 9. Mackey | " | 13 | " | 4 10 | 90 Worst shot. |
| Total 2d Team | | | 58 | 171 | 1073 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|----|-----|-------|----------------|
| 21 Men at 200 yards | | | 168 | 535 | 2760 |
| 1. O'Neill | Corporal | 14 | 150 | 10 34 | 151 Best shot. |
| 2. Milligan | Private | 14 | " | 10 32 | 162 |
| 3. Muldowney | " | 14 | " | 10 29 | 186 |
| 4. Cheatham | " | 14 | " | 10 28 | 204 |
| 5. Hartman | " | 14 | " | 9 32 | 120 |
| 6. James, J. | " | 14 | " | 9 30 | 123 |
| 7. Allen, E. | " | 14 | " | 9 29 | 137 |
| 8. Norton | " | 14 | " | 9 28 | 149 |
| 9. Hennings | " | 14 | " | 8 25 | 137 |
| Total 3d Team | | | 84 | 267 | 1278 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|----|-----|------|---------------|
| 1. Schlipf | Private | 15 | 150 | 9 20 | 240 |
| 2. Niver | " | 15 | " | 8 21 | 159 |
| 3. Aekley | " | 15 | " | 7 19 | 144 |
| 4. Allen, P. | " | 15 | " | 5 16 | 81 |
| 5. Leonard | " | 15 | " | 5 13 | 102 W't shot. |
| Total 4th Team | | | 34 | 89 | 736 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|----|-----|------|----------------|
| 14 Men at 150 yards | | | 118 | 356 | 2104 |
| 1. Hunter | Sergeant | 15 | 100 | 7 16 | 180 Best shot. |
| 2. O'Neal | Private | 15 | " | 4 10 | 84 |
| 3. Myers | Misc. | 15 | " | 4 8 | 129 |
| 4. Freedman | Private | 15 | " | 3 8 | 60 W't shot. |
| Total 5th Team | | | 18 | 42 | 444 |

| Average for each man. | Hits. | Score. | Inches. |
|------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| 12 Men 1st Team at 200 yards | 91.6 | 30% | 15 4-10 |
| 9 Men 2d Team at 200 yards | 64.9 | 19 | 18% |
| 9 Men 3d Team at 200 yards | 9.4 | 29 2-3 | 16 4-10 |
| 5 Men 4th Team at 150 yards | 6.5 | 17 4-5 | 21 4-10 |
| 4 Men 5th Team at 100 yards | 4% | 10% | 24 2-3 |

| Distance. | Best Shots. | Worst Shots. |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 200 yards | Private E. Altman. | Private Mackey. |
| 150 yards | Corporal O'Neill. | Private Leonard. |
| 100 yards | Sergeant Hunter. | Private Freedman. |
| 75 yards | | |
| 50 yards | | |

Average for each man at 200 yards. Hits, 80 per cent. Score, 35%. Inches, 16%.
 Average for each man at 150 yards. Hits, 84 per cent. Score, 25 4-10. Inches, 17 9-10.
 Average for each man at 100 yards. Hits, 45 per cent. Score, 10%. Inches, 24%.

Officers personally present at target practice:
 Captain A. B. MacGowan.
 This report of target practice is correct.

Station, Camp Independence, Cal. A. B. MacGOWAN,
 Date, June, 1876. Capt. 12th U. S. Inf., Comd'g Post.

The following is a consolidated statement from Captain MacGowan's report of the July firing:

| Average for each Team. | Hits. | Score. | Inches. |
|------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| 4 Men 1st Team at 250 yards | 9 | 29 | 16 2-10 |
| 7 Men 2d Team at 250 yards | 6 2-7 | 16 2-7 | 22% |
| 5 Men 3d Team at 200 yards | 8 3-5 | 27 1-5 | 16% |
| 13 Men 4th Team at 200 yards | 6 2-13 | 17 12-13 | 17 7-8 |
| 2 Men 5th Team at 150 yards | 9 | 27 | 18 2-9 |
| 3 Men 6th Team at 150 yards | 6% | 15% | 23 2-13 |
| 4 Men 7th Team at 100 yards | 4% | 10% | 23 2-17 |

In August there will be men to fire as follows: 4 men at 300 yards, 12 men at 250 yards, 15 men at 200 yards, 8 men at 150 yards, and 4 men at 100 yards.

INDIAN FIGHTING.

On the subject of volunteers or regulars for Indian warfare the San Francisco Bulletin says: A wide-spread opinion prevails that the Regular Army is not fitted to carry on war against the Indians, and everywhere we see it recommended to call upon the frontiersmen to form regiments of volunteers under the leadership of some of their class noted as Indian fighters. Why a West Point graduation, or an army training, should disqualify a man for any species of warfare is not stated, but the wild assertion is made that for fighting the Sioux we should have men not of the Regular Army. Sheridan prefers to depend upon the latter. The officers are educated and drilled in all styles of warfare, and, as well as the men, have, with some exceptions, seen much service in the Indian country and had experience in Indian fighting. They are accustomed to discipline, familiar with camp life and the necessities of the march in a wild and broken country, inured to hardships and toughened by toil, acquainted with the Indian character, and taught by the strictest rules the handling of arms and ammunition; all preparing them for the arduous service more perfectly than volunteers can be without equal and long training. Our citizen soldiery, who break down with a five-mile march over our pavements, generously offer their services, confident in their ability to tramp thirty or forty miles a day over the rocks and hills, or through the barren sands and deep cañons of Montana, to teach both regulars and savages a lesson of war. All these propositions are idle and presumptuous. There are, of course, officers in the Army who do not become successful Indian fighters, and there may be civilians,

or volunteer officers, who would prove geniuses in such a field, but with average men, education and training certainly add to efficiency. Sheridan, Custer and Crook have had large experience in military service in the great wilderness, now the scene of war, and no officer in our history has shown greater skill, or met with greater success than General Crook, in subduing and managing the Indians. A great portion of his men have seen service with him and know the work they have to do. Recruits added to his Army are aided by their experienced comrades in learning their duties, making such an Army effective, when volunteers commanded by their own officers, however brave, become only food for the slaughter. Much is said of fighting Indians in their own style, which is very vague and generally spoken without any knowledge of their mode of warfare; but if it refers to skirmishing, individual reliance, taking advantage of trees, rocks, hillocks and other objects of defence, it is just the manner in which regulars are taught, and the way, under Crook and officers like him, the Indians are fought. We have the example of our Washoe Indian war, where a large party of volunteers with one company of regulars went to avenge the massacre of Major Ormsby's command. The volunteers would undoubtedly have met the fate of the previous expedition had it not been for the discipline and skill of the few regulars, who deployed as skirmishers and fought the Indians from bush to bush, and from rock to rock, gaining a complete victory. Although the first encounters with the Sioux have resulted in disaster and the loss of the gallant Custer, we may rest with confidence that the Army in that field is well commanded, and capable of subduing those warlike and bloodthirsty savages, and if reasonably supported will surely effect the object.

On the same subject, Chaplain E. B. Tuttle, U. S. A., writes to the Auburn (N. Y.) Bulletin: There may, or may not be, a necessity for enrolling volunteers, depending upon the extent and duration of present troubles. If the expense, which must be very heavy, can be avoided, the General of the Army will see what can be done with a disciplined soldiery. If a general war was to break out—which Heaven forbid—no better men and daring could be found than old miners and ranchmen. But experience has taught us that this had better be avoided. The volunteer is impatient of restraint, and is liable to excesses not always warranted in any warfare. The horrible massacre by Chivington and his men of Sand Creek, and the brutalities they committed, have never been excelled by any barbarities of the Indians themselves.

And apropos of the same subject, P. W. Norris writes to the Detroit Post as follows: The sincere but unmerited sympathy of many of our Christian people for these Indians, with, in some quarters, a perhaps natural but neither national nor wise policy of constantly depleting our gallant little Army, often reduced to a skeleton, are developing their bloody results and let us hope their speedy cure. Valuable time and opportunities as well as lives have been lost. The grass of the plains is drying up and will be burned to starve our animals, and the waters failing or becoming too strong with alkali for use among the broken hills and bad land plains along the route of General Crook, from Cheyenne and Fort Laramie, while the Yellowstone is falling and more difficult and dangerous to navigate with steamboats. But worst of all, each cavalry horse, each saddle and trapping, every soldier's gaudy uniform, reeking scalp and glittering ornaments, pompously paraded by a plumed and painted, strutting, boasting warrior, is worth a score of recruiting officers among the human bloodhounds at any of the agencies or reservations of the Sioux, Cheyenne, Blackfoot and several other tribes, and each gun captured from a soldier will be likely to secure another. Most earnestly let us hope for decisive victories soon that the scent of blood are fewer caged tiger cubs from the agencies to the ambush. Let us cease cavilling about treaty obligations with a horde of open enemies and a dozen agencies of secret ones clamorously urging us to the last item of our promises while treacherously violating all of theirs. Mining in the Black Hills may have enlarged, but certainly did not cause, this war, nor have we fought battles or arrayed troops on their reservation, but only upon those of our ever-faithful allies, whom they have long and wantonly pursued and slaughtered.

CUSTER AND RENO.

General Rosser, in a letter to an Indianapolis paper, pays a glowing tribute to General Custer's personal and professional qualities and deprecates certain harsh criticism to which he has been subjected. He gives it as his opinion that Custer's dispositions were correct in the fight with Sitting Bull, and that the disaster might perhaps have been averted if Colonel Reno had more promptly co-operated with his superior. In reply to this criticism on Reno, Gen. W. Averill writes as follows:

NEW YORK, July 12, 1876.

To the Editor of the Herald:

In behalf of a gallant soldier, who cannot now know of any public criticism affecting him, nor be in a position to repel it, I ask leave to say a word. It is the most difficult thing in the world to harmonize criticism upon a battle, even when the topography, plans and orders of the action are fully known and published. The "blunder" at Balaklava has never been settled to the satisfaction of those who were spectators to it. Then, as now, the fall of a cavalry hero forever sealed the best source of information. The undertaking to criticize an action by those not experienced in Indian warfare, when there is but a vague understanding of the plan and a total ignorance of the topography, would seem an extraordinary venture. It is, therefore, to be greatly regretted that Gen. Rosser's affectionate admiration for Custer should have led him into animadversive remarks upon Reno's action in the Little Big Horn massacre, and that the press in some instances should have

published editorial speculations upon Reno's "disobedience of orders," etc.

Having conducted or participated in over a score of Indian fights, some of which were considered of sufficient account to call forth commendatory orders from the General-in-Chief of the Army, I feel as competent to judge of the character of the action which resulted in this dreadful disaster as many who have published plans and opinions, and yet I dare say only this to the press and the public by way of suggestion, viz., please withhold censure of any officer engaged until all the facts shall be known that can be ascertained. In the light of the meagre facts already published, it has been charged that Reno disobeyed orders. Now, it is impossible to conceive the object of his preliminary reconnaissance if it was not to gain intelligence of the enemy. He obtained the intelligence required by striking his trail promptly by the shortest route and by pursuing it until satisfied by its indications that it was the true trail desired, and then he returned and reported the result. Here was a display of energy and sagacity worthy of commendation. From that moment, as far as we know, his responsibility terminated, as he became subordinate to others.

Regarding the plan, it may be said that the idea of setting a trap for Sitting Bull by using any number of converging columns, is at least extremely questionable. In carrying out such a plan, each column should be independently able to cope with so formidable an adversary, else they would run the risk of disaster in detail. That Sitting Bull set a successful trap for Custer is certain. The fault which led him to destruction occurred before the attack. It may be set down, without fear of contradiction, that whoever charges a camp of 3,000 Sioux warriors under Sitting Bull or any other chief with less than half that number of soldiers, will never come out. Reno and his command would have eventually been wiped out but for the timely approach of Gibbon's column. It was merely a question of time with either Custer or Reno. The latter would have employed the Indians a little longer on account of his holding more favorable ground, which he was quick enough to seize, and of having a greater number of men to kill. As for assisting or supporting each other, after becoming engaged with two miles of Indians between them, it was entirely out of the question. Custer's scouts and guides must have been inefficient or incompetent, or their advice was disregarded. As they seem to have generally shared the death which ensued, the idea of treachery is precluded. In any case Reno cannot be held responsible. I have known both Custer and Reno from youth, and have had plenty of opportunities to appreciate their superb qualities as cavalry leaders, both having served in my command in Virginia. Reno commanded the reserve at Kelley's ford, in 1863, and nobly assisted McIntosh in repelling the last grand effort of the enemy's cavalry, and left us masters of the field.

The French say, "*Les absents ont toujours tort.*" Let us hope that Americans may not be mistaken in their generous aptitude in believing that the dead are always right. And just now, Mr. Editor, it seems to me that the press has a fine opportunity to engage in a battle for right and justice. Advocate the passage of an act by Congress which shall secure to the widow of every officer of the Army and Navy who falls in battle at least one-half her husband's pay during her widowhood. Imagine the satisfaction of mind and freedom of action which a married officer could carry into battle with the assurance that the Republic would make adequate provision for his widow and children; and, again, think of the crucial test it must be to the courage which carries a man to certain death, knowing that his widow will be destitute and forgotten. Let us commemorate the splendor of Custer's career and death; but let us not forget his widow and the widows of those noble officers who formed with him and his men an unbroken skirmish line of dead heroes.

Gen. Jas. H. Wilson also writes as follows:

No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 18, 1876.

To the Editor of the Herald:

A writer in your issue of the 17th states that when Custer assumed command of the Third Cavalry Division "it had the worst reputation" of any in the Army of the Potomac, "and in two months it was the crack division of the Army." This is simply a mistake if not a wilful misrepresentation, and carries with it an unjust reflection upon a division well known to have been fully up to the high standard of the rest of the cavalry corps under Sheridan's command. General Custer was a most gallant and chivalric officer, and did his duty bravely and well. His reputation rests upon a foundation of noble deeds, and does not need to be supported by detraction of others. With such brigade commanders as Generals Chapman and McIntosh, and such regimental commanders as Wells, Hammond, Benjamin, Hull, Brinton, Whitaker and others whose names are household words, the Third Cavalry Division, when Custer succeeded me in command of it, was in every respect the equal of any division in the entire Army. It is not too much to say that it never failed to do what it was sent to do, never was behind time in battle or march and never forgot its discipline in the slightest degree. Very truly yours,

JAMES H. WILSON.

Colonel B. Carrington, United States Army, writes to the Indianapolis Journal in relation to General Custer as follows: "I met him at the New York Historical Society rooms in January last, when he used this expression, 'It will take another Phil. Kearney massacre to bring Congress up to a generous support of the Army.' His disaster comes home to me with fearful force."

RECENTLY—according to the Staunton Vindicator—one of the cadets at the Virginia Military Institute, was accused by his comrades of some misdemeanor, was seized, stripped of his uniform, deprived of the hair on one side of his head, and permitted to go home.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE RIFLE.

INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.—Major Henry Fulton has been elected Captain of the Team and has accepted the position for which he is so well qualified. Colonel Gildersleeve had previously declined the compliment on account of other engagements.

CREEDMOOR.—The fourth competition for the Geiger "Bull's-Eye Trophy" and first for the "Rapidity and Accuracy" Badge came off at Creedmoor July 22. The first match, being long range, was called at half-past ten A. M., and was directed by Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Farwell. Although the light was good the wind was very capricious, and not favorable to accuracy. Mr. L. Weber was the winner, with a score of 190 out of the possible 225 points. The following are the scores:

| | 800. | 900. | 1,000. | Total. | B.-E. |
|-----------------------------|------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| L. Weber..... | 47 | 61 | 82 | 190 | 24 |
| H. Fulton..... | 46 | 61 | 77 | 184 | 22 |
| C. E. Blydenburgh..... | 42 | 63 | 71 | 176 | 16 |
| H. Fisher..... | 40 | 65 | 66 | 171 | 17 |
| Lt.-Col. W. B. Farwell..... | 48 | 54 | 66 | 168 | 22 |
| G. W. Yale..... | 43 | 52 | 73 | 168 | 14 |
| R. Rathbone..... | 43 | 60 | 60 | 163 | 12 |
| J. L. Allen..... | 41 | 57 | 55 | 153 | 12 |

For the second match (200 yards) all comers were eligible, and any rifle, provided that magazine guns be used as single loaders. The aim was often subordinated to the rapidity with which cartridges were expended. All the leading guns were represented—Remington, Sharps, Martini-Henry, Ballard, and Ward-Burton. The first prize was won by William Robertson, Seventy-first regiment, with a Ward-Burton carbine, sixteen shots in the minute, score 37. The second fell to the lot of A. B. Van Heusen, Twelfth regiment, Ward-Burton musket, thirteen shots in the minute, score 36. The third prize was taken by Homer Fisher, Sharps musket, twelve shots in the minute, score 33. These contests will undoubtedly prove valuable in combining rapid manipulation of the piece with precision in firing. The following is the score:

| First round. | | | Second round. | | | Gr'd |
|-----------------------|--------|----|---------------|--------|--|------|
| No. of | Total. | | No. of | Total. | | |
| Hits. | | | Hits. | | | Tot. |
| W. Robertson..... | 5 | 18 | 7 | 19 | | 37 |
| A. B. Van Heusen..... | 5 | 14 | 7 | 22 | | 36 |
| H. Fisher..... | 5 | 16 | 6 | 17 | | 33 |
| F. W. Hofele..... | 5 | 17 | 4 | 13 | | 30 |
| Colonel Scott..... | 5 | 12 | 4 | 10 | | 29 |
| J. Cass..... | 4 | 15 | 4 | 10 | | 25 |
| G. W. Yale..... | 4 | 11 | 4 | 14 | | 25 |
| H. Fisher, Jr..... | 3 | 9 | 4 | 10 | | 19 |
| W. C. Clark..... | 2 | 8 | 5 | 8 | | 16 |
| H. Fulton..... | 3 | 8 | 2 | 5 | | 13 |
| J. A. Geo..... | 2 | 5 | 3 | 7 | | 12 |
| W. H. Murphy..... | 4 | 9 | 1 | 4 | | 13 |
| George Waterman..... | 2 | 5 | 3 | 7 | | 12 |
| E. Barker..... | 4 | 10 | 2 | 1 | | 11 |
| A. T. Decker..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | | 11 |
| J. Rozelle..... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | | 10 |
| F. Hyde..... | 4 | 12 | 1 | 2 | | 14 |
| T. M. De Witt..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | | 7 |
| G. F. Merchant..... | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | | 7 |

THE INTERNATIONAL.—The American Rifle Teams had some very good practice, July 26, at Creedmoor, Major Fulton—the new captain—assumed command and Major Joseph Holland reported as adjutant. Although a fair day the wind was not all that was desired. Ten members of the team (four being absent) practiced from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Out of a possible 225 the following scores were made:

| | 800. | 900. | 1,000. | Total. |
|-------------------------|------|------|--------|--------|
| L. Weber..... | 65 | 67 | 60 | 192 |
| C. E. Blydenburgh..... | 61 | 66 | 58 | 185 |
| R. Rathbone..... | 57 | 64 | 56 | 177 |
| I. L. Allen..... | 65 | 63 | 49 | 177 |
| N. Washburn..... | 60 | 57 | 54 | 171 |
| Capt. A. Anderson..... | 69 | 54 | 46 | 169 |
| F. Hyde..... | 68 | 45 | 55 | 168 |
| Major H. S. Jewell..... | 60 | 66 | 47 | 167 |
| Major G. W. Yale..... | 42 | 53 | 46 | 141 |
| Major H. Fulton..... | 70 | 52 | 22* | 144 |

The aggregate scores of the several members of the team in the shooting during both days was as follows:

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| L. Weber..... | 379 | R. Rathbone..... | 343 |
| C. E. Blydenburgh..... | 362 | A. Anderson..... | 335 |
| I. L. Allen..... | 360 | N. Washburn..... | 327 |
| F. Hyde..... | 352 | G. W. Yale..... | 318 |
| H. S. Jewell..... | 350 | | |

* Retired after eighth shot.

AMERICAN AMATEUR.—The Executive Committee of the American Amateur Rifle Association, held a meeting at the residence of Colonel Mitchell, at No. 66 West Ninth street, July 26, at which a resolution to the following effect was adopted: That the following gentlemen, Messrs. Farwell, Hyde, Weber, Dakin, Blydenburgh, Allen, Fulton, Bruce, Shaffer, Overbaugh, Jewell, Rathbone, Yale, Washburn and Anderson compose the team and reserve to shoot the match against the Irish team. The final selection is to be made as follows: The fifteen members are to select one man, he to select the second, they to select the third, and so on until the eight composing the team and the four reserve are selected. It was resolved that the programme of practice matches be the same for both "Centennial" and the "Irish-American" Teams. A challenge from the Crescent City Rifle Club of New Orleans to a match by telegraph, simultaneously with teams in California, New Orleans and Chicago, was accepted, providing that the match take place in the latter part of October.

RIFLE RANGES IN NEW YORK STATE.—Colonel Wingate, who is now on a tour of inspection to the rifle ranges in this State, finds that at Auburn the Forty-ninth regiment, Colonel J. E. Storke, have obtained from the Agricultural Society the use of the fair grounds adjoining the city for a new range. These are level and well-fenced, and they contain all the buildings that will be required for shelter. It affords sufficient space for practice up to four hundred yards, and a longer range can be obtained by erecting a target on the outside of the grounds. As there is no obstruction in the rear of the targets, the erection of a bullet-proof fence will be required. The new range has been inspected and approved by Colonel Wingate, and will soon be in use.

At Ithaca is a rifle association, the first in the State organized outside of New York city. It is on the fair grounds and has a bullet proof fence 16x42 feet, with space for ten targets. The Fiftieth Battalion has its headquarters in Ithaca, one company being stationed there and the others in Dryden and the adjoining neighborhoods. The students at Cornell University have a rifle association, and sometimes use this range for practice. The only range in the Seventh Division is situated at Rochester. It is fitted up in the best manner, and reflects great credit upon General Brinker, the president of the Seventh Division Rifle Association, who has supervised the work and personally

advanced most of the money required for its completion, which has been more than \$6,000. The range is situated on the Genesee River, about four miles below the city. It is fenced in and has sand hill fitted up to stop bullets. A good rifle gallery has been fitted up in the cellar of the arsenal, which is used for practice during the winter. The troops are also instructed in aiming drill and candle practice. The division is fortunate in its inspectors of rifle practice, who are all good shots and zealous officers. Buffalo has one of the finest and most costly ranges in the State. It is situated at Bay View, on the lake, about eight miles from the city, and as a railroad station is close at hand it is very accessible. The range contains about sixty acres, and has been made perfectly level. It is fenced in, and a large number of trees have been planted on the grounds. It has butts for eleven targets or more, and an embankment surmounted by a fence, in all thirty-five feet high. The adjoining lake adds to the prospect, while affording a breeze which while refreshing is so steady as not to prevent good shooting. A fine hotel, much used as a summer resort, is situated behind the range, and so near that ladies seated upon its piazza can have a full view of the shooting stand, and with an opera glass can ascertain who are the competitors. The range cost \$15,000. The One Hundred and Tenth Battalion at Elmira, Colonel G. L. Smith commanding, have fitted up their drill room for candle practice, and have hired a room over the market, which they are about fitting up as a gallery for armory practice. Their range is about two miles north of the city, and permits of practice up to 500 yards. The rear is perfectly protected by high hills. A wooden target is used in practice, the marker sheltering himself behind a tree.

WIMBLEDON MEETING.—The British National Rifle Association were favored with very good weather on the whole at the 17th Annual Prize Meeting commencing July 19th, though on the 13th the weather was the hottest that has been known for years, the thermometer standing at 139 deg. in the sun and 80 deg. in the shade. It was the third year of the new targets, which worked better than ever, and the only controversy of any importance was about the "corners." A petition to the council for allowing "corners" to count, in other words, for the resumption of rectangular targets only, with circular inners, centres, and bull's-eyes, has been drawn up, and received the signatures of many experienced riflemen. The Alfred prize, the principal match at 200 yards, was won by 34 out of a possible 35, the same as last year. There were six scores of 33, sixteen of 32, twenty-four of 31, and forty-six of 30. Rifle, Snider. In the Lords and Commons match the Commons won by a score of 310 to 303. H. p. s. 75, fifteen shots, 200 yards, any rifle. The scores were as follows:

| | COMMONS. | POINTS. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Major Peplow..... | 5 4 4 5 4 3 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 66 | |
| Hon. R. Plunkett..... | 3 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 65 | |
| Lt.-Col. J. W. Malcolm..... | 5 4 4 3 3 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 3 60 | |
| Mr. P. Vivian..... | 4 5 3 4 4 3 3 5 5 4 5 4 5 3 60 | |
| Marquis of Lorne..... | 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 59 | |
| LORDS. | | POINTS. |
| Earl Waldegrave..... | 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 3 4 5 4 4 5 5 66 | |
| Earl Spencer..... | 5 5 3 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 3 5 3 64 | |
| Earl Ferrers..... | 2 4 5 5 3 3 5 4 4 3 5 5 5 4 61 | |
| Duke of Denbigh..... | 5 5 5 3 4 3 3 5 3 4 4 3 4 3 58 | |
| Duke of Marlborough..... | 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 5 3 4 4 3 5 3 54 | |

Let our House and Senate try and see if they can do as well. The signal drum has been found very useful this year. This drum, a cylinder of red canvas, is hoisted on a tall pole during the firing, and is clearly seen from every firing point. Seven minutes before the first gun is fired in the ordinary course for the cessation of firing, this drum is lowered to half-mast, and after this no fresh competitor is allowed to begin his shooting. It has prevented much delay and annoyance. We have not yet received a full report of the meeting.

BRITISH-COLONIAL.—The match between the English, Scotch, Australian, and Canadian teams at Wimbledon, was concluded July 22. The ranges shot were 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The following are the scores at the three ranges as telegraphed:

| | 800 | 900 | 1,000 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Yards. | Yards. | Yards. | Yards. |
| England..... | 162 | 152 | 125 |
| Scotland..... | 152 | 148 | 135 |
| Australia..... | 144 | 125 | 97 |
| Canada..... | 139 | 107 | 91 |

THE ELCHO SHIELD.—The shooting for the Elcho Shield began July 20 at Wimbledon. The conditions are that the teams shall be composed of eight men, who shall fire fifteen rounds each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, using any rifle they may select. The Scotch eight includes the following gentlemen selected for the Scotch American team: Ferguson, Dunlop, McVittie, Whitelaw, Rae, and Boyd. The Irish team includes William and John Bigby, Fenton, Johnston, Smyth, Joynt, Goff, and Greenhill, who are selected for America. The shooting at the 800 yard range resulted as follows: Scotland, 504; England, 489; Ireland, 479. At the end of the 900 yards shooting the score stood: Scotland, 1,007; England, 979; Ireland, 928. The following is the total score of the shooting in the three ranges: England, 1,463; Scotland, 1,458; Ireland, 1,383. H. p. s. 1,800. English average 80 per cent. This is the ninth time England has won the Shield. Scotland has taken it thrice and Ireland twice. From 1862 to 1873, inclusive, the men fired at the old Wimbledon target with three-foot square bull's-eye counting four, six feet square centre counting three, and the rest of the six by twelve feet target as outers counting two. Out of the possible 1,440 points the scores each year stood:

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1862—England, 890 | Scotland, 729 |
| 1863—England, 1,082 | Scotland, 993 |
| 1864—Scotland, 967 | England, 950 |
| 1865—England, 1,053 | Scotland, 1,051 |
| 1866—Scotland, 1,170 | England, 1,121 |
| 1867—England, 1,097 | Scotland, 1,096 |
| 1868—England, 1,116 | Ireland, 1,121 |
| 1869—Scotland, 1,149 | Ireland, 1,090 |
| 1870—England, 1,166 | Scotland, 1,104 |
| 1871—England, 1,204 | Ireland, 1,180 |
| 1872—England, 1,183 | Scotland, 1,172 |
| 1873—Ireland, 1,195 | England, 1,175 |

In the two International Irish-American matches six men instead of eight competed, the scores standing:

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1874—Creedmoor..... | America, 934 | Ireland, 931 |
| 1875—Dollymount..... | America, 968 | Ireland, 929 |

In 1874 the Elcho Shield match was fired on the new target, with the highest possible per team 1,800 points, and at the several ranges 600 points. The record for these three years standing:

| | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Scotland..... | 1,487 | 1,503 | 1,458 |
| England..... | 1,473 | 1,502 | 1,463 |
| Ireland..... | 1,378 | 1,506 | 1,383 |

The International match of 1876 at Creedmoor will be

under the conditions of the last-named series: The average of the men in the winning team this year falls to 182.8 points.

The highest average made in any of the Elcho Shield matches has been 83.7 per cent. of the highest possible score, last year, by the Irishmen, coached by the Americans. The highest averages in the International matches have been those of the Americans in 1874, 86.5 per cent., at Creedmoor, and in 1875 at Dollymount 89.6 per cent.

FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.—The following appointments on the staff of the Major-General Commanding are announced to take effect from July 21, 1876: John C. Barron, M. D., to be Division Surgeon with the rank of Colonel, vice Cheeseman, resigned; Augustus G. Paine to be Division Quartermaster with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Van Slyck, resigned.

SECOND DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.—Major-General Thos. S. Dakin has appointed Lieutenant Henry Glasser, of Battery B, Second Division, chief of artillery, with the rank of colonel. His staff is complete.

FIFTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.—The right wings of the several regiments in the 5th Brigade (Brooklyn), paraded at Creedmoor, Monday, for rifle practice in the second and third classes. Col. James A. McLeer, of the 14th Regiment, was in command, and Major Herbert S. Jewell, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, superintended the shooting. The regiments represented were as follows: Thirtieth, 89 men; Fourteenth, 57 men; Fifteenth, 39 men, and Twenty-eighth, 57 men. The first ranges covered were at 100 and 150 yards. At 2:15 P. M. practice commenced at 300 and 400 yards distance, those who had made twenty-five points or over in the third class being allowed to shoot at these ranges. Those qualified were distributed as follows: Thirtieth, 39 men; Fourteenth, 30; Fifteenth, 17, and Twenty-eighth, 22.

| THIRTIETH REGIMENT. | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Names. | 300 Yds. | Total. | 400 Yds. | Total. |
| Private Gease..... | 3 2 4 5 2 | 16 | 2 0 5 4 4 | 15 |
| Sergt. Gear..... | 3 4 0 3 0 | 10 | 4 4 5 5 2 | 20 |
| Capt. Davis..... | 0 3 2 4 | 11 | 2 4 5 5 3 | 19 |
| Private Baldwin..... | 3 4 4 2 3 | 16 | 0 4 4 0 5 | 13 |
| Private Darveau..... | 4 5 3 3 0 | 15 | 4 2 0 4 0 | 10 |

| FOURTEENTH REGIMENT. | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Names. | 300 Yds. | Total. | 400 Yds. | Total. |
| Surgeon Farley..... | 2 0 5 5 5 | 17 | 2 3 4 5 5 | 17 |
| Lieut. Nutt..... | 5 3 3 2 0 | 13 | 2 3 2 3 3 | 13 |

None of the members of the Thirtieth Battalion qualified in the second class, and the only one in the Twenty-eighth Regiment who qualified was Private Schuckard, who made 27 out of a possible 50. Col. McLeer made a clean string of 5 bull's-eyes at 800 yards.

A serious accident occurred on the range where the "running deer" target is in process of construction. By the breaking of a scaffolding, two men named John McDade and Giuseppe Guje, were thrown to the ground and badly injured. McDade received injuries which are thought to be fatal. Surgeon James Watt, 13th Regiment, was promptly in attendance.

SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—Eleventh regiment, elected Matthias Kieffer Captain (E) vice Bolonius resigned, Peter Bommer First Lieutenant (A) vice Lade resigned, John Fuchaus Second Lieutenant (A) vice Vanderwick promoted to E.

Staff appointments.—Albert Eicke as Quartermaster Eleventh regiment, vice Hollander resigned. Colonel Vose Seventy-first regiment has officially applied to have the commissions of Captain James S. Fox and First Lieutenant Geo. A. Davis of that regiment vacated, under Sec. 87 Mil. Code, (failing to subscribe to oath of office.) Quartermaster Benjamin F. Guibert Seventy-first regiment, has tendered his resignation.

THIRTY-SECOND (BROOKLYN). Colonel H. E. Roehr.—G. O. 8, July 14, provides that the companies of this regiment will assemble at the armory, for further target practice in the third class at Creedmoor, as follows: Right wing, Companies H, E, A, and B, on Thursday, July 27; left wing, Companies F, D, C, and G, on Thursday, August 10. None but those officers and men who have qualified this season as marksmen are excused from these and other target practices. On Monday, August 21, all those officers and men of this regiment who have qualified for the second and first classes will assemble at the armory and proceed to Creedmoor for practice in these classes; the second class for promotion to the first and the first for the Marksmen's Badge. The staff will proceed to Creedmoor with the right wing, the non-commissioned staff with the left wing. The companies will assemble at the armory on the days above specified, at 7 o'clock A. M., and leave the armory at 7:20 under command of the senior officer present. On August 21, Surgeon Henry Loewenstein and Brevet Major Fred. J. Karcher will report to Colonel Roehr at Hunter's Point.

The following changes in this command are hereby announced:

Transferred—Major M. J. Petry to the staff of the Eleventh Brigade, as major and engineer.
Discharged, honorably, for expiration of term of enlistment, Private Ernst (C), June 3, 1876; Private Schwab (D), June 30, 1876. On surgeon's certificate of disability, Private Levy (C), July 15, 1876.

Reduced to the ranks, for conduct unbecoming a non-commissioned officer, Sergeants Edw. Hoff (A) and R. Stutzmann (E).

Last Thursday evening Captain Louis Bossert, of Company C, was elected major, vice Petry, appointed on the Eleventh Brigade staff. General Beebe presided. Captain Louis Finkelmeyer, of Company C, was the choice by the majority of the officers, but on the evening of election several went on the other side, hence the result. Quartermaster Robert Spitzer having seen seven years service in the Thirty-second wants to give somebody else a show. Captain Chas. Waage's latest recruit in Company F is a member of his family, and bids fair to be a credit to the regiment.

The Cadets Corps, of Williamsburgh and New York, will go into camp sometime during the month of September in the same place where the Twenty-eighth regiment suffered and enjoyed four days and several nights. Lieutenant Louis Goldman, of Company C, is the instructor of the Williamsburgh corps. This body of infant-ry is well drilled.

FORTY-SEVENTH (BROOKLYN). Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Brownell.—That portion of General Orders No. 8, c. s., ordering white trousers as a portion of uniform for duty at Creedmoor on July 27 and August 10, is countermanded, and grey pants will be worn instead. The commissions for the Veteran Association Badge and Havemeyer Medal are deferred until further notice.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT (OSWEGO). Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. Houghton.—Lieutenant-Colonel Houghton has issued the following circular relating to competition for positions on the Creedmoor team:

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT N. G. }
Oswego, July 22, 1876. }

Circular Order No. 1.
The several members of the Forty-eighth regiment wishing to compete for position on the Creedmoor team are ordered to assemble at the Forty-eighth regiment Rifle Range on Wednesday, July 26, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M. No member will be allowed to use any other than his own rifle.

The shooting will be conducted in accordance with Wingate's Manual for Rifle Practice. The firing will be under the supervision of Captain A. Curtiss, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—(Colonel Richard Vose) in accordance with the orders we published last week, assembled at its armory on Monday, July 25, 300 strong, and marched to the Twenty-third street ferry en route to Philadelphia, where they arrived towards noon, and were received at the depot by a detachment from the Twenty-second Pennsylvania. On the trip the band of the regiment awoke the echoes of New Jersey with some of its most enlivening tunes, and the members of the regiment added the attractions of a vocal concert to the entertainment. After settling themselves at their hotel they participated with their escort in a street parade over the following route: Forming at Chestnut street bridge, passing down Chestnut to Fourth, to Walnut, to Fifth, to Market, to Eighth, to Race, entering the Second regiment armory, where a collation was served. The regiment returned to New York on Wednesday evening full of satisfaction at their very handsome reception at the hands of the Quakers. The Seventy-first was treated to a perfect ovation. They were escorted to Independence Hall and other objects of interest, dined and wine to their heart's content, and bring back with them the most delightful memories of Pennsylvania, her sons and daughters.

SEVENTY-FOURTH NEW YORK.—Company G, accompanied by the regimental band of twenty-four pieces, left Buffalo on Saturday last for Philadelphia, where they arrived Sunday afternoon, stopping at the Channing House. After spending a few days very pleasantly in the centennial city, they left on Thursday for New York where they were received and most hospitably entertained by Co. A of the Ninth. They expect to reach home on Saturday, stopping en route at Albany. The officers of the company are Captain Ernest H. M. Bamberg, First Lieutenant Chas. D. Zacher, Second Lieutenant Henry Quinn, Sergeants F. A. Kiebler and E. C. Gerrecke. The company made a very creditable appearance and did credit to the Lake City.

FOURTH BATTALION INFANTRY.—Election for major was held at the State House July 14, Adjutant-General Cunningham presiding. Whole number of votes, 12; necessary to a choice, 7; Austin C. Wellington, 9; Hobart Moore, 3. Major Wellington was re-elected. First Lieutenant Noyes, of the Boston Light Infantry, otherwise the "Tigers" and occasionally Company A, moved to make the election unanimous, carried, although Captain N. N. Noyes, of the above-named organization strenuously objected. Major Wellington is to be heartily congratulated upon his return to office. It was through his hard work that the battalion has reached its present high standard of excellence, and it is but right that he should have the benefit of it. If any doubts have entered his mind regarding the support he may expect from his battalion, we think it is fully cleared, and at least three companies can be relied upon. As for the fourth, time will tell. We hope soon to announce his staff.

SEVENTH BATTALION INFANTRY.—Election for major, at the State House, July 21, Judge-Advocate-General Blackmar, presiding. Whole number of votes, five; necessary for a choice, four; J. C. Batchelder, four; Chas. C. Fry, one. Captain Batchelder declining, another ballot occurred, resulting in the unanimous election of Lieutenant Fry, late adjutant of the Eighth, and a good choice.

ELECTIONS FIRST CAVALRY.—The line officers have made three attempts, without success, to elect a major, meeting at the State House, Colonel Reinsburg, A. A. G., in the chair, July 21, 22, and 24, having four ballots each time, or eighteen in all. Whole number of votes six; necessary to a choice, three. Three votes were received by Cyrus E. Emery on nine ballots, by Edw. G. Stevens on six, by Hobart Moore on four, and by Geo. Curtis on two ballots. Lucius Slade and Chas. W. Wilder received one vote each. There being no choice the Governor appoints.

G. O. No. 22, A. G. O., dated July 21, designate Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hun Berry and Hobart Moore, Esq., of Boston, as members of the board of examiners, under the provisions of section 21 of chapter 320, acts of 1874, in place of Assistant Adjutant-General Kingsbury and Captain H. E. Falls, both relieved at their own request. The board is ordered to continue its sessions in accordance with existing orders, and as often as the interests of the service demands, in the examination of officers elected under the reorganization of the militia.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SOLDIERS.—A staff officer of the N. G. S. N. Y. who is now travelling in Europe writes us as follows: "The Household Brigade, of which we saw many members at all hours of the day in London, is an exceedingly fine and soldierly looking body of men, and the Horse Guards excited my admiration by the perfection of the men, the horses, equipments, arms and all. Of course this is all the polish of a state of peace, but it shows to what the man and horse can be brought by constant drill. Colonel Chesebrough told me he had seen them charge at full speed in division line, and at the command 'Wheel' change front to the opposite direction without perceptible loss of distance. I could not help wishing a company in New York of good material with a capable commander could imitate the English Horse Guards. Here in Paris we see soldiers everywhere, and no crowd or even knot of people fails to be enlivened with uniforms. The officers I have seen are rather fine looking men, with good physique and intelligent faces, but the rank and file are of inferior size, and have all the roughness of a volunteer or raw militia force. They tell me here that this is owing to the fact the troops are frequently moved about, and the authorities bring the roughest to Paris, on the theory that they are more quickly 'licked into shape' in the metropolis than elsewhere. There was an immense interest to see the review here, and a greater crowd assembled than at the Grand Prix de Paris. It is said there was a marked improvement in the troops."

PENNSYLVANIA.—The camp of the Pennsylvania troops is to be in East Fairmount Park, 260 acres being given for the purpose by the Park Commissioners. The reports received at the Adjutant-General's Office show that the National Guard from all parts of Pennsylvania will come in force to the encampment beginning on the 3d of August. Preparations for the encampment are progressing favorably. The encampment will not be a tour of pleasure alone. Strict military discipline will be maintained, and the troops will be drilled daily in the manoeuvres of the company and the battalion. Sufficient liberty will be allowed the soldiers to see the Exposition and the other attractions of the city of Philadelphia.

Adjutant-General Latta proposes to make this camp one of the instruments towards the further promotion of the military interests of the State.

The contrast between the present status of the uniformed militia of the Keystone State and its condition ten years since is very great. A martial Governor, and an Adjutant-General who has smelt a good deal of powder—burned in earnest—have effected the change, and in case of an emergency the people are assured of military protection without danger of plunder and the "camp license" formerly peculiar to the citizen soldiery in many parts of the country.

CONNECTICUT.—The third competition for the Bull's-eye Badge at 800 and 1,000 yards, ten shots each range, was shot at Willowbrook Saturday, July 22. Orange Judd, Esq., was the winner by a score of 42 at 800 yards, and 38 at 1,000 yards, in which he made six bull's-eyes at 800 yards, and five at 1,000 yards, or a total of eleven bull's-eyes at both ranges. C. S. Davidson won in the first competition with nine bull's-eyes, and Mr. Judd the second with seven. Should Mr. Judd be again successful, he will come in possession of the badge. There were twenty competitors, the following being the best scores, h. p. s. 50 each distance:

| | 800 yds. | B.-E. | 1,000 yds. | B.-E. |
|-----------------------|----------|-------|------------|-------|
| Orange Judd..... | 42 | 6 | 38 | 5 |
| J. L. Woodbridge..... | 43 | 5 | 35 | 3 |
| G. P. Babcock..... | 32 | 3 | 35 | 3 |
| R. C. Dunham..... | 35 | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| W. H. Layne..... | 27 | 2 | 11 | 1 |

The next competition takes place the second Saturday in August.

FIRST INFANTRY.—Companies D and F, Captains Hadley and White, will be exercised in the school of the battalion under command of Major Barbour, Tuesday evening, August 1. Company F are drilling two evenings each week, preparatory to the Philadelphia encampment. Company B is hard at work, and any member missing two drills between now and September 1st will be deprived of going to the Centennial encampment. The officers' association of this regiment will hold a meeting at headquarters in Hartford, Wednesday evening, August 2. Major Read, brigade commissary and champion brigade story teller, has been in Philadelphia the past week contracting with parties for subsisting the brigade while in camp in September.

An act of the General Assembly approved June 28, provides: "That whenever any company or regiment of the National Guard of this State, in the effort to perfect themselves in marksmanship and military science, shall provide themselves free of expense to the State, with arms suitable for such purpose, other than those now issued, then the arms so provided shall be recognized as part of our military armament."

RHODE ISLAND.—A detachment of the Fayetteville, N. C., Independent Light Infantry, under command of Captain J. B. Smith, on their way from Boston, July 14, were entertained by members and friends of the Newport Artillery. An impromptu rifle match, five shots each, 100 yards, off-hand, Creedmoor target and rules, resulted thus:

INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY.
Private W. A. C. Cooney, 21; Private J. S. Gibson, 20; Private R. S. Haspo, 20; Captain J. B. Smith, 19; Private J. A. Banks, 18; Private George H. Hall, 17; Private W. A. Robinson, 15.

NEWPORT ARTILLERY.
W. Milton Farrow, 25; John Ramsden, 18; B. C. Brown, 17; William T. Stevens, 16. H. p. s. 25.

MASSACHUSETTS.—At Taunton, July 13, a match with the rifle between the Massachusetts Rifle Association and the team of the Sportsman's Club came off with much satisfaction and interest to all concerned. The event of the day, for which the challenge had been issued by the home club was the 200 yards off-hand match, shot under the rules of the National Rifle Association, at the regular Creedmoor target, by a team of eight from each club. The teams alternating for each shot. This as well as the match afterwards between the captains and reserves of each team, resulted in a victory for the Sportsman's Club as will be seen from the scores given below.

SPORTSMEN'S CLUB TEAM.—Frederick Mason, captain.—Jas. A. Woodward, 42; W. P. Parmelee, 42; W. C. Perry, 44; Dr. S. D. Presbrey, 39; Wm. H. Bent, 38; Dr. J. W. Hayward, 41; Thos. Breed, 42; A. B. Hodges, 41. Aggregate, 323; average, 40 3-8.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION TEAM.—Mr. Stevenson, captain.—J. B. Osborn, 34; E. T. Osgood, 41; W. H. Jackson, 37; J. A. Lowell, 43; John Foster, 39; S. C. Noyes, 37; J. H. Frost, 42; S. E. Ring, 38. Aggregate, 311; average, 38 7-8.

MATCH BETWEEN CAPTAINS AND RESERVES.—Colonel Fred. Mason, 40; B. B. Kelley, 41; C. E. Richmond, 40; H. P. Copeland, 39; Edward King, 34. Aggregate, 194; average, 38 4-5.

Colonel J. L. Stevenson, 35; A. P. Clark, 34; Wemyss, 37; Gerrish, 40; Poland, 42. Aggregate, 188; average 37 3-5.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—At the election of field officers at headquarters, Charlestown, July 24, Colonel Ezra J. Trull was re-elected colonel, by a unanimous vote. Lieutenant-Colonel King declining re-election to his former position. Major L. C. Lane was elected lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Bogan, of Company D, elected major; he, however, declining that office, First Lieutenant H. G. Jordan, late adjutant, was chosen. The Fifth evidently can appreciate its officers, and one wise enough to retain them when they are successful enough to obtain good ones. There may yet be a chance for further promotions, for Colonel Trull, as well as Colonel Peach, looks towards the command of the brigade.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.—The line held an election for the three field officers, at their headquarters, Lyme, July 24, when Colonel B. F. Pench, Jr., was re-elected colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles L. Ayres, lieutenant-colonel, and Major A. H. Berry, major. The latter declining, as well as Captain H. J. Munsey, Captain E. A. Bartlett received the election. Our congratulations; Colonel Peach may yet be brigadier.

FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY.—The officers met at battalion headquarters, Boylston Hall, Boston, July 22, to choose lieutenant-colonel and major. For lieutenant-colonel there were three ballots and sixteen votes, all of which were cast on the fourth ballot for Major S. H. Bolster. On the previous ballots W. H. Smith received five votes; A. W. Proctor, four; H. Wilson, Jr., three; F. N. Brown, G. N. B. Cousins, and W. E. Glover, one each. For major there were five ballots, on the last of which Captain William A. Smith received nine out of fifteen, the other six being for F. N. Brown. On previous ballots S. B. Hinckley received eight votes, and Hobart Moore, H. B. Parker and W. A. Wilson, one each. There are doubts as to whether Major Bolsters will accept, but we hope to hear that he has done so.

OHIO.—The Cincinnati Light Guard arrived at the Centennial Exhibition grounds July 24, at 11 A. M., and immediately went into camp. They left Cincinnati May 22, marching the entire distance, about 850 miles, in twenty-nine days actual marching. The following is a list of the officers and men:

Colonel Commanding, William M. Martin; Adjutant, H. N. L. Bernard; Lieutenant, A. L. Duwells; Musicians, W. Bryant, B. Foster, William Gates, Charles Renner, Harry Wilkinson; First Sergeant, William F. Horton; Sergeant, T. F. Clarkson; Quartermaster-Sergeant, P. T. Wegelin; Corporals, N. W. Cole, J. W. Adams, E. E. Roettinger, H. G. Ross; Privates, F. Blain, W. Finnelly, E. Q. Green, H. Hurtig, T. Holderberg, C. Inett, W. E. Miller, W. Patrick,

J. Robinson, H. R. Schoder, M. Sterns, J. Sterns, A. Troup, J. A. Warner, J. Wassenich; teamsters, J. Morath, M. McCurney; cooks, Robert Connel, George O'Connor; servants (colored), C. T. Small, Charles Penny, Jesse Hopkins.

This looks like real work, and we do not doubt that the experience gained en route, and which could be obtained in no other way, will be exceedingly valuable, and will provoke emulation on the part of other organizations. The Light Guard remain in Philadelphia about three weeks.

Few States, if any, are showing so active an interest as Ohio in the development of an efficient militia force. There are now seven complete regiments in the Ohio National Guard, besides five or six battalions of from two to four companies. The number of companies organized is as follows: 105 infantry, 14 artillery, and 1 cavalry. The entire force stands, general staff, 6; regimental and battalion officers, 20; infantry line officers and men, 5,568; artillery, 533; cavalry, 43; total, 6,170. The Ashland Guards, a new military company, has organized with Benjamin Myers, member of the General Assembly, for captain, Emmanuel Finger, first lieutenant, and W. C. Frazee, second lieutenant. The Granger Guards, Chardon, have elected officers as follows: Hamilton Carver, first lieutenant; Marsh H. Smith, second lieutenant. The Coleman Guards, Company E, Third Regiment, elected John J. Sallenberger, second lieutenant, to fill a vacancy. There are several applications for the organization of artillery companies, but it is found difficult to equip them.

MICHIGAN.—Our correspondent, July 20, says: "The Pelouze Cadets, of this city, have been to the Centennial, accompanied by their drum and bugle corps. They took part in the military parade on the Fourth at Philadelphia, and made an excellent record. They were handsomely entertained by a cadet corps, of Buffalo, on their way home, and were constrained in turn to take the Buffalo boys down to the Falls with them."

The National Guards, of Detroit, a very fine Irish company attached to the Third regiment M. S. T., was at Philadelphia during the Centennial week; and the Light Guard, of Detroit, belonging to the same regiment, propose making a pilgrimage to the Centennial city August 9.

In accordance with Special Orders No. 2 issued by Colonel Lockhead to commissioned officers of the Third regiment of State Troops an election was held at Flint on Wednesday last with the following result: Major F. H. Blackman, of Bay City Peninsulars, lieutenant-colonel, vice Captain John O'Keefe, of Detroit National Guard, declined; Captain E. S. Petit, of Port Huron Guard, major, vice F. H. Blackman, promoted.

ALABAMA.—The Mobile Cadets are among those generous and gallant Southerners who, recognizing the chivalrous death of so many brave soldiers on the Little Big Horn, desire to testify their admiration in a substantial way. The blood shed in war often strengthens the ties formed in peace.

MOBILE, Ala., July 19, 1876.

To the Editor of the Herald:

In common with the universal sentiment of admiration for the gallantry and valor of the late General Custer we beg to enclose eight draft on Importers and Traders' National Bank, New York, for \$100 as our contribution to the Monumental Fund. Such courage and such manhood belong not only to his fellow-citizens but to the immortality of history. For the Mobile Cadets, W. J. BRAINARD, Captain.

MISSOURI.—The young men of Missouri are working hard to establish a militia system in this State, and during the past six months have succeeded in raising the formation, as below. It is encouraging to note these signs of military enterprise in the southwest. The following is the roster of the militia of the State, obtained from the office of the Adjutant-General:

Commander-in-Chief, Governor C. H. Harbin.

STAFF CORPS.

General G. C. Bingham, adjutant-general.
Major W. F. Melbourne, assistant adjutant-general (chief clerk.)

Colonel L. O. Knapp, inspector-general, St. Louis.
Colonel L. T. Pim, surgeon-general, St. Louis.
Colonel J. L. Stephens, aide-de-camp, Booneville.
Colonel Walter Katte, aide-de-camp, St. Louis.
Colonel Benton Countz, aide-de-camp, Hannibal.

STATE GUARD O. M. M.

Lindell Greys, Captain T. L. O'Sullivan, St. Louis.
Mitchell Guards, Captain James Shea, St. Louis.
South St. Louis Guards, Captain A. F. Perrier, St. Louis.
Attuck Guards, Captain W. H. Berzey, St. Louis.
Kansas City Guards, Captain Ben. Wood, Kansas City.
Contentant Guards, Captain A. Saltman, St. Joseph.
Hannibal National Guards, Captain Robert Buchanan, Hannibal.
Hannibal State Guards, Capt. G. B. Herenden, Hannibal.
Palmyra Grays, Captain R. L. Bowles, Palmyra.
Moberly Guards, Captain P. J. Carmony, Moberly.
Carthage Light Guards, Captain B. F. Garrison, Carthage.

Centennial Guards, Captain B. F. Russell, Steelville.
Simpson Battery Light Artillery, Captain J. Franklin, St. Louis.

Number pieces, artillery, 4; number rifles, breech-loaders, 720; number officers, field and staff, 8; number officers, line, 39; number officers, aggregate, 47.

Several new companies are being organized in the State. The Simpson Battery, of St. Louis, will be furnished with a section of Gatling guns. All of the above companies save two have been organized, armed and equipped since March 1, 1876.

LOUISIANA.—The Crescent City Rifle Club had some long range practice July 9 which showed decided improvement. The following was the score:

| | 800. | 900. | 1,000. | Total. |
|--------------------|------|------|--------|--------|
| Selph..... | 39 | 39 | 45 | 123 |
| Arms..... | 43 | 35 | 40 | 118 |
| Howe..... | 29 | 42 | 43 | 114 |
| Eyrich..... | 36 | 32 | 42 | 110 |
| Renaud..... | 37 | 30 | 42 | 109 |
| Buckley..... | 38 | 37 | 29 | 104 |
| Glynn..... | 28 | 28 | 37 | 93 |
| Hollingsworth..... | 25 | 8 | n.s. | 33 |

During the day the usual amount of practice was had at the other ranges, in which Mr. J. K. Renaud, at the 500 yards carton, scored 80, and James Buckley 76, out of the possible 90. At 500 and 1,000 yards, off-hand, Mr. Jules Piffaut scored 51 at the former, and 44 at the latter range, out of the possible 75.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The Hudson River Rifle Association will open their range August 1. The targets are in position and everything in order.

—It is said that Colonel Jos. Burger, of the Twenty-eighth New York, intends to resign, and that Adjutant Pape aspires to the position.

—Some time ago Company H, Thirty-second New York, elected Diedrich Cordes second lieutenant, and, having escaped the board of examination, he has been commissioned.

—We have received the official report of the Adjutant-Gen-

eral of the State of New York which is a model of condensed military information and typographical excellence. In a subsequent issue we shall notice it more in detail.

—The detachments of the Eleventh Brigade went to Creedmoor on Thursday. The right wing of the Thirty-second was commanded by the recently elected Major Louis Bossert.

—JOSEPHUS R. HILL, formerly adjutant of the Eighth New York, died on Monday last at the age of 41. His funeral took place on Tuesday from the First Baptist Church, Harlem, and was attended by many of his old comrades.

—The Belleville (Canada) *Intelligencer* says that the Ninth regiment team stands at the head of the list as a company team although unsuccessful in Oswego. The failure then it ascribes to inferiority of weapons.

—The Centennial Guard, Colonel H. De B. Clay, is composed at present of fourteen commissioned officers, forty non-commissioned officers and 709 privates. This force is divided among five companies.

—W. B. HOLZ (Honorary Mobile Cadets) at the shooting tournament recently made the following score at 500 yards out of a possible 50 with the United States Springfield, 45-calibre, Army: 5 0 4 3 5 5 3 5 4—41. His duck egg threw him out for the first prize.

—The Columbus, Ohio, Cadets, now encamped within the Centennial grounds, July 21 paraded through the city of Philadelphia, visiting on their route the Academy of Fine Arts, the Union League Building, and Independence Hall.

—HENRY HESSE, a young son of Esculapian, has been appointed assistant surgeon of the Twenty-fourth New York. We wish him health and prosperity, and the regiment a light sick report.

—A rifle match at Syracuse July 17 between teams of the Yates Dragoons and Brickmeyer's Battery resulted in 360 to 336 out of a possible 500, the Dragoons winning. The arms were the Remington carbine against the musket of same make; distance, 300 yards.

—The contemplated duel between Surgeon Groux and Commissary Koch, of Colonel Burger's Twenty-eighth New York staff, has been indefinitely postponed, and the belligerents have shaken hands across the bloody chasm. This looks badly for the Indians.

—BATTERY B Artillery, First Division N. G. S. N. Y., commanded by Brevet Major J. Keim, made an excursion July 26 to the forts in New York Harbor, which was both pleasant and profitable. They were received with much cordiality at the various points visited, and after inspecting Uncle Sam's big guns and partaking of the hospitality of some of Uncle Sam's black coated nephews departed for their native land decidedly the better for their visit.

—THE Fifth Maryland regiment arrived at Cape May July 22 at 5 A. M. They are now encamped at Camp Jenkins, where they will remain ten days. A grand reception ball and display of fireworks was given in their honor the same evening.

—LIEUTENANT Adolph Wilson, of the Twenty-eighth New York, has tendered his resignation. He has started a wine and lager beer saloon, and he believes it would be detrimental to the service if he would remain in the regiment as an officer. No officer ought to keep a hotel.

—MAJOR Geo. C. Bradley, of the Forty-seventh, New York, has been elected president of the "How are You" Club. The main object of this club is to meet twice a year for gastronomical exercises. Lieutenant-Colonel Brownell, Captain Tuttle, and Adjutant Treat of the Forty-seventh regiment, are members of it. It includes in its membership a number of gentlemen of high standing, and who represent millions.

—THE championship of Northern Indian Rifle Association has, for the sixth time, been won by Mr. Hercules Ross, C. S., with the unmatched score of 772 out of a possible 870, being 4.44 per shot all through the long course of 774 shots. Mr. Ross's score of 141 in ten shots, each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, was a performance hard to beat.

—THE Greenville (Mich.) Rifle Club had a contest on the 13th July at 400 yards dividing into two teams of five each. Captain Hale's team made 151 out of a possible 175, seven shots, and Captain Roseman's 136.

STURGIS AND CUSTER.

THE Chicago *Tribune* prints a telegram from St. Louis, dated 18th inst., in which its correspondent gives an account of an interview with General Sturgis concerning the latter's recent criticism on General Custer. The correspondent says:

General Sturgis said: What I especially deprecate is the manner in which some papers have sought to make a demigod out of Custer, and to erect a monument to Custer, and none to his soldiers. On the field of slaughter the bodies of 300 or more soldiers were found piled up in a little ravine, while behind were found those of Custer and his little band of chosen officers. When the officers of these men fell, who was there to rally them? Why were not some of the other officers sent forward with them? If relief had come to the party between these two points, what a sight it would have been to find 300 soldiers collected on one side, and, in the rear, the commander of the little force surrounded by its officers! Mind, I don't want to impugn their bravery. Custer was a brave man, but he was also a very selfish man. He was insanely ambitious for glory, and the phrase "Custer's luck" affords a good clue to his ruling passion. The public opinion regarding Custer is to a great extent formed from his writings and newspaper reports, and people having read these are very apt to refuse a hearing to the contrary statement, saying, in effect, "Oh, we know better than that," and it is on account of this feature in public opinion that I do not desire to put myself in a false position. People say: "Oh, yes; General Sturgis has had his son killed. He feels it, and, while the feeling lasts, is liable to exaggeration. Then, too, he was the head of this regiment and anxious to be sent out with it, but was not sent. Custer was sent in his stead, and now he feels hurt." But that isn't it, altogether. What I would criticize is the want of judgment which drew these men into a trap. Before the war there were some of the Army officers who had made reputations as Indian fighters. The record will show them most successful Indian fighters, and, without any undue conceit, I think I may claim a place in that list. I never went after them that I didn't catch them. The report of the Secretary of War in 1860 will show that I followed the Kiowas and Comanches so that their camps were entirely broken up, and they caused no further trouble. Oakes and Hazen were also good Indian fighters. But the war is over; the old authorities that knew us are all gone. A new set of officers has arisen, and a young America has grown up at the same time. Indian warfare is no picnic, as some people regard it. The Sioux can raise 6,000 or 7,000 men in a day's notice, and are quite formidable. Custer, you see, talked with Sheridan

from day to day, and begged him to give him a chance to go on an expedition. I was sent up to St. Paul against my will. As an illustration of the feeling with which Custer was regarded, let me tell you a short story. Two years ago I was at St. Paul, and Mr. Robinson, of the *Times*, came to me at the time Custer was making his expedition to the Black Hills. He spoke of Professor Richeson, who was anxious to accompany Custer's expedition, and asked me what I thought about the propriety of his doing so. I told him frankly just what I felt—that Custer, in organizing and conducting that expedition, was really hunting a fight with the Indians for his own glorification, and I didn't believe Custer knew sufficient of Indian character to fight the tribes to advantage, but was liable, in consequence of his underestimation of Indian resources and his overestimation of his own skill, to be led into a trap, in which case, I told the gentleman, there would be no one left alive to tell the tale. As a result of that interview the party contemplating the excursion did not leave St. Paul. It is true there was no attack in that campaign, but now, at the first important attack, the prophecy was fulfilled. When I knew that my boy had gone out, and that General Terry was in command, I considered that we were tolerably fortunate. Terry has a matured judgment, and I looked for the campaign to be conducted on good military principles, instead of which Custer made his attack recklessly, earlier by thirty-six to forty-eight hours than he should have done, and with men tired out by forced marches. Why, if they had caused the Indians to retreat, they could not possibly have followed them. I feel, too, that when the news is received from individuals of the regiment. It will fully sustain the position I take. Custer was not a popular man among his troops, by any means. He was tyrannical, and had no regard for the soldiers under him.

General Sturgis gave it as his opinion that the Government will have to call for mounted volunteers to quell the Indian war, and that it will take at least 7,000 well-disciplined cavalry men to do the work.

E. A. Sherburne, formerly of the 24th Iowa Volunteers, in a letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, in reply to this, says:

"Custer's luck," as General Sturgis sneeringly styles Custer's success, was what naturally resulted to a soldier whose heart was a stranger to fear, who went to battle with an eye gleaming like a blazing star, and whose arm was ever found in the thickest of the fight, dealing blows both well directed and resistless. General Sturgis' object seems to be to get before the mind of his listener a comparison of his "record" with that of the dead general, which shall be injurious to the latter. To assist General Sturgis' memory in this laudable effort, I would suggest to your correspondent in his next interview to ask General Sturgis if, in the summer of 1864, he did not march out of Memphis, Tenn., at the head of a fine division of from 7,000 to 10,000 men to attack General Forrest (a rebel cavalry general known to be near and supposed to have about the same number of men), and if he did not march with the most indifferent ignorance right into "a trap" set for him by Forrest, get caught by surprise so completely that his entire command, without striking a blow, was broken and scattered in utter rout and confusion, and what were not captured sent flying back to Memphis in little detached parties, like a flock of scared sheep before a pack of wolves, minus guns, knapsacks, artillery, baggage and wagons? And ask him if he and a "few of his chosen officers" were not among the first to arrive in Memphis, and if he was not seen the next day after his return playing billiards in a saloon there, while his weary, hunted soldiers were straggling into town every now and then in little detached parties, while their wounded and dead comrades still lay on the field of rout (not battle). And if he did not remain "behind" in Memphis while General A. J. Smith went with no greater number of men and administered a sound drubbing to Forrest on the field of Tupelo. And, when this "successful Indian fighter" has answered these questions, ask him if he remembers winning the regard of his soldiers by ordering a private of the Second Kansas Volunteers to be lashed to the wheel of a cannon and scourged with twenty lashes on his bare back, and, when he failed to find a man in that regiment who would execute the sentence, ordering two "regulars" from his own regiment to come and do the job, while he stood by to see that it was well "laid on;" and if, when all things were ready, an officer of the Second Kansas, at the head of his battalion, under arms, did not step forward and tell General Sturgis that the sound of the first blow on their comrades' back was the signal for his battalion to riddle the "generous, beloved general" with bullets, and if the said general's cheek didn't blanch with fear when he cast his eyes down the constantly lengthening line of stern frontiersmen who faced him, and if he didn't walk off, leaving them to free their unwhipped comrade.

GOVERNOR JOHN F. HARTMAN, of Pennsylvania, in a General Order announces his acceptance of the position of Commander-in-chief Grand Army of the Republic for a second term, to which he was unanimously elected at the Grand Encampment recently held at Philadelphia.

IN MEMORIAM.

LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN H. HODGSON.

Respectfully inscribed to his Relatives, Friends and Comrades.

Where is the hero, brave and young,
Whose praise we hear from every tongue?
Whose valiant deeds of glory,
Engraven on the scroll of fame,
Beside his proudly-honored name
Shall live in song and story?

The roll-call and the reveille
Are heard; but where, alas! is he?
Gone from his place forever!
His lips are mute, his sleep profound
And bugle-call or trumpet sound,
Awake him not—no never!

He crossed the ford, he scaled the height,
His helmet gleaming in the light,
His heart with courage beating;
But death, more stern than foe before,
Awaited him on yonder shore,
With swift and sudden greeting.

With armor on, like soldier true,
No cowardice or fear he knew,
But at the post of duty
He bravely fought and nobly fell;
Let sad hearts learn to say—"tis well;
His life-work glows with beauty!"

And when the voice of Fame shall call
Her roll of heroes—one and all—
Our country's voice replying,
His name shall herald far and wide
And say: "Because he nobly died,
His fame shall be undying."

Thus, like "the brave who sink to rest
With all their country's wishes blest,"
This noble youth is sleeping,
His honored name of high renown,
His record fair—his laurel crown
Safe in the nation's keeping!

Mourn not, that he the prize hath won,
Earth's conflict o'er, its warfare done,
He entered Fame's bright portal!
And o'er the ford—beyond the strife,
Above the stream of earthly life,
He's gained the life immortal!

July, 1876.

MRS. GUSTAVUS REMAK.

THE New York *Times* of Sunday, July 16, devotes eight of its ample columns to an account by General Thos. J. Wood, of the battle of Missionary Ridge. He asserts that "the Army of the Cumberland *per se* was not beaten in the battle of Chickamauga or demoralized by it;" that "Chattanooga never was besieged—no, not even invested;" that General Sherman has been misled in giving currency to this error in his "piquant and most readable memoir," and adds his testimony to the statement "as generously as forcibly made by an old friend and classmate of mine, General W. F. Smith, who has exposed and refuted, in a brief but most thoroughly well-considered article, published in the *Galaxy* magazine for November last, the historical delusion of the low morale of the Army of the Cumberland while in Chattanooga, and the so-called siege thereof." While according to General Sherman credit for rendering the most essential service, General Wood says:

The explanation of the failure of General Sherman to accomplish the part of the grand programme assigned to him must be sought in some other cause than the lack of the co-operation it was intended by General Grant he should receive from the Army of the Cumberland. It is respectfully suggested that the true explanation of General Sherman's failure is to be found, first, in the fact that his advance on the 24th was not sufficiently rapid to gain the desired goal, as it was anticipated it would be, before the enemy had concentrated in such heavy force as to prevent his doing so. It is by no means intended to suggest there was culpable slowness of movement, but merely to state a fact of actual occurrence; on the contrary, General Sherman's well-established activity and energy in conducting operations is a sufficient assurance that his movements on the occasion under consideration were as rapid as circumstances would permit. Second. The natural strength of the position assaulted, rendered more formidable by defensive works. Third. A careful examination of General Sherman's operations appears to warrant the conclusion that his attacks on the various points assaulted were not sufficiently concerted to engage the enemy on his entire front simultaneously, and prevent his meeting every substantial attack with the force competent to repel it. Possibly the topography prevented greater concert and simultaneousness of action. Last, and chiefly, in the obstinate resistance which every attack encountered, especially from the Confederates occupying the salient hill.

General Wood, who resides at Dayton, O., has been visiting Colonel Squire, of the Remington Arms Company, at Ilion, N. Y. He was severely wounded at Stone River, Chickamauga, and at Lovejoy's station. He commanded the famous 4th Corps at the battle of Nashville, and commanded the Department of Mississippi for two years after the close of the war. On account of wounds and injuries, he was retired in 1863 as a brigadier-general, U. S. A.

AMONG the recent improvements at Cornwall is a carriage road to West Point, passing along the western base of Cro' Nest, and reducing the distance between the places to six miles. The scenery along this new highway is grand. At the southern terminus the road runs through the Government grounds, and a glimpse is caught of the Military Academy and its plaza. The road will be completed early in August.

JOHN ROTHEN, an enlisted man of the Engineer Department, on duty at the Military Academy, while posted as a sentinel at night on the road leading to Buttermilk Falls, challenged the driver of a hack, who replied, "A friend!" and refusing to halt was shot and killed by the sentinel, who has been tried by Court-martial and been presented for examination to the civil authorities. The commanding officer declines to surrender Rothen to the civil power until the result of the military trial is promulgated.

THE 2d R. I. Vet. Volunteers held their annual reunion, at Providence, July 20th, and had an oration, dinner, concert and review. General Nathan Goff, Jr., was elected president.

ON Wednesday morning, June 14, an explosion occurred on board the torpedo ship *Vesuvius*, as she went out of Portsmouth Harbor for practice. Mr. Blank, an engineer, had his head blown from his body; Mr. Hook, engineer in charge of the *Vesuvius*, was desperately injured, and Captain Kennedy, of H. M. S. *Shah*, had a very narrow escape. A reservoir, used to hold air, gave way with the results named.

THE Veteran Second Rhode Island Volunteers held their annual reunion at Bristol July 20. Gen. Nathan Goff, Jr., was elected President of the association for the ensuing year. An oration was delivered by Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, of New York, on "The Relation of Our Citizen Soldier to Our National Life." A dinner, concert, and review followed. The entire demonstration was successful and satisfactory. Among the guests present were Governor Lippitt and General Burnside.

THE third national reunion of soldiers and sailors, embracing men from every State in the Union, will be held at Caldwell, Ohio, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 5, 6, and 7. Governor Brown, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, will preside, and General Kilpatrick will deliver the address of welcome. The Secretary of War has been directed by Congress to furnish cannon, muskets and ammunition at Government expense. Soldiers and citizens generally are invited to be present. Distinguished soldiers and statesmen from all the States will address the encampment, and no pains will be spared to make this Centennial reunion the grandest ever held.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It has been determined to construct a target on which to test the penetrative power of the 81 ton gun, at a cost of £5,000.

THE Shah intends to visit Europe in the strictest incognito next autumn, to study the military and scientific institutions of the West.

GIBRALTAR is being placed in a state of complete defence. Artillerymen are everywhere mounting guns. Two vessels laden with powder are daily expected.

THE Prussian government has refused an application made by several military officers to be allowed to proceed to the seat of war between Serbia and Turkey for the purpose of studying the campaign.

A GUARD of 16 soldiers and a sergeant may be seen every morning elevated on elephants jogging pleasantly along to and from the military prison in a Kaisur Bagh tomb, India.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made at Portsmouth and Devonport for the carrying out various torpedo experiments on a large scale, under the direction of the English Royal Engineers.

THE name of her Majesty the Queen, the head of the army, appears for the first time in the current month's British *Army List*, as the first on the roll of the army. The remainder of the page is filled with the names of her Majesty's aides-de-camp, 33 in all.

As no one has been found to attempt to raise the *Vanguard*, some English Yankee has asked the Admiralty what they will take for her as she lies at the bottom of the Irish Channel. They refuse to entertain an offer.

A RECENT order of the French Minister of War authorizes the inspector-gens. of cavalry to award prizes to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall especially distinguish themselves by their skill in riding, both in the school and at drill.

COL. VALENTINE BAKER's term of confinement will have expired on the 26th of the present month, and it is announced that he has already received and accepted the offer of a high command in the army of the Porte, and will immediately proceed to Turkey to commence his new career.

THE military correspondence of Napoleon I. is now being published in Paris, by E. Plon and Cie, Rue Garancière, 10. It is extracted by Col. Fabre, of the French staff, from the general correspondence of Napoleon,

published under the Second Empire in some twenty bulky volumes.

MAJOR MONCHIEFF, of gun-carriage fame, complains that he has fallen a victim to the jealousy of officials towards one outside of the bureaucratic pale.

A SUCCESSFUL experiment with the Popoff air bag for raising sunken vessels was made at Portsmouth recently, where a sunken lighter weighing 201 tons out of water and 45 tons submerged was not only raised but jerked four feet out of water.

ADMIRAL Hobart Pasha writes to the *London Times*, June 30, in answer to some disparaging remarks concerning the Turkish navy: "At the present moment I have under my orders a fleet consisting of eight iron-clads and several wooden vessels-of-war, whose duty it is to cruise in the Turkish Archipelago, for the purpose of exercise and of showing the national flag among the numerous foreign vessels-of-war now in these waters. I think I may say, without danger of contradiction, that the Turkish fleet, although manned and officered, as it is, entirely with Turks (excepting, of course, myself), is not to be despised."

NINE of the eighteen French army corps are soon to take the field for autumn manoeuvres. Sixty pages of instructions, with reference to the manoeuvres, have been issued by the staff office. The Chasseurs à Pied are to act as independent companies, especially on the flanks of lines and against artillery. The cavalry is never to be employed dismounted except accidentally. Some new principles seem to have been adopted in the employment of artillery, the first being that the artillery of the army corps can be employed almost like batteries attached to a division, and that the reserve of artillery no longer exists. The second is that the general commanding an army corps can, in order to obtain a great effect, unite the divisional artillery with that of the corps.

THE *London Times* has a despatch from Plymouth, saying that a few days before the disastrous trial trip of her Majesty's ship *Thunderer* the boilers were tested by hydraulic pressure. This necessitated the wedging down of the safety and all other relief valves. It has been discovered that the wedges on the valves of the exploded boiler had never been removed. The communication valve was also closed, and no steam was able to escape even to the engine. That such stupidity and criminal negligence should be found in the workshops of a great government—a leading civilized power—fills us with astonishment. At this rate it will not take long to reduce the British navy to our own hand-ful of gallant tars.

THE *London* correspondent of the *N. Y. World*, July 13, indulges in the following bit of military criticism: "A section of the army is playing at 'mobilization.' The country has been divided into military districts and the troops sent to occupy them, the theory being that in case of invasion the same troops (chiefly militia and volunteers) will know their positions and be able to move to them without confusion. If an invasion should ever happen, it seems to me that the inhabitants of the districts where the camps are placed will sadly need to be protected from their protectors. There is a camp close by where I spend three or four days in the week, in Surrey, and the other day I went and had a look at it. It struck me as being very lucky for the troops on the spot that no enemy had been near them lately. They were encamped, on a large common, surrounded with hills, but they were all collected in a hollow, and the hills were entirely unprotected. A gun or two from any of the higher parts of the ground would have made short work of them. Then again these brave defenders of ours in the particular camp I speak of have ammunition but no guns. The militia are the hardest-looking lot of men I ever set eyes on; bad faces nearly all, small and 'weedy' in build and appearance, and altogether a gang such as no man would like to have around his house on a dark night. The people of the district seem to be thoroughly afraid of them, and will be heartily relieved when this little farce of 'defending the country' is played out."

THE following from the correspondence of the *London Times* gives a clear idea of the Serbian troops in camp at Belgrade: Twenty minutes' walk from the hospital is the beginning of a sloping plain, and there lies the camp. The first view of it was startling; the wildest dreams of the most skillful arranger of masquerades never approached this varied and lively

picture. At the extreme left were a number of covered carts, drawn by animals which in size resembled dogs, when compared with our dray horses. These carts were most of them driven by boys, old men or young girls, and contained the baggage of the division; some of them had also casks of *rakieh* (spirits), and a crowd of thirsty militiamen surrounded these. The men, when not exercising in companies, were either lying down or standing about in little groups. All of them—almost without exception between the age of forty or fifty—wore the dress of the Serbian peasants—a short jacket of gray linen or coarse brown cloth, wide trousers reaching to the knee, looking like a sack behind, some thick colored material bound round the leg from the knee downwards, and their feet enveloped in all sorts of rags, thrust into sandals made of reddish brown untanned leather, and bound by straps—a very practical covering for the feet, but often of colossal dimensions. A leathern girdle or red shawl of great length is worn round the waist. Many have revolvers stuck in the former, from which a number of straps hang down, and to these are attached knives, tinder for striking a light, and other articles considered indispensable by the Serbians. Instead of a knapsack they have only the ordinary thick woollen sacks so often to be seen hanging on the backs of the horses; these had been well filled by the wives of the men with bread, mutton, cheese, and plenty of onions and leeks, the latter a choice delicacy among the Serbians, the dreadful odor of which makes the *mehtanes* (inns) almost uninhabitable to European travellers. Finally, every one had the national drinking vessel hanging at his side—a gourd hollowed out in the shape of two cylinders, united by a ball. The gourd bears a great deal of knocking about, is light, and keeps the fluids it contains fresh. A few of the men were in European dress, except that sandals were worn instead of boots, and there were also Roumanians and Zingaris in long shirts of coarse linen, worn outside the trousers, and Bulgarians (Roumanians and Bulgarians come from East Serbia) in thick woollen coats, which years ago had been white. The State supplies each of the militiamen with a new gray military cloak of Austrian cut, manufactured in that country; a blue cap, also copied from the Austrians; an ammunition pouch, and another little one for percussion caps, both attached to a black strap round the waist, and an old Russian musket, with a three edged bayonet. Some companies, as I have said, were exercising, but after the first ten or twenty steps they invariably fell into confusion, like a body of raw recruits in the first week of their training. To form an attacking column of such troops would be almost impossible, or to wheel right or left, or throw out skirmishers. The officers are likewise peasants, and wear linen jackets and trousers, sandals, etc., like the soldiers, being only distinguished from their men by a long sword trailing on the ground, instead of a musket. Most of the men were unemployed, without cloak or even jacket, their legs bare, and indulging freely in *rakieh*. Their provision bags served them as pillows. Some had improvised tents by sticking the hoops of casks in the ground and spreading a covering over them. Their arms were piled, or more frequently lay on the grass, wherever their owners chose to place them. Close to them lay a mountain of boxes from a Vienna firm, filled with percussion caps, and about a dozen little cooking apparatuses, also from a Vienna manufactory. Each company had besides a few large cauldrons. At the extreme left were the artillery, ten old Russian guns. The weak division of cavalry does not seem intended for offensive operations.

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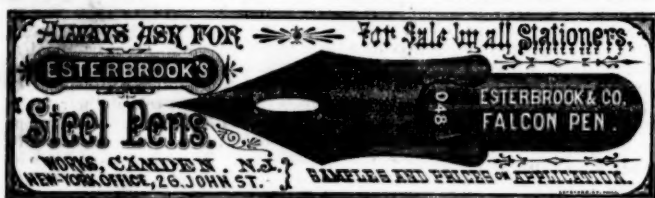
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